MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In a New York TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL interview reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak revealed that hereafter Egypt will pursue a new policy that President Anwar as-Sadat had decided to implement shortly before his death, that is, Egypt will refrain from making any critical remarks against Arab states or reacting to criticism from them so as to give the Arab world time to reassess its position vis-a-vis Egypt. He also indicated he has asked President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig to expedite delivery of equipment needed by the Egyptian Armed Forces. In remarks on the Camp David peace process, Mubarak said the United States is a full partner in the talks with Israel and it is doing "its utmost" to promote them. He added that successful autonomy negotiations would help Egypt and all the region's states to reach an understanding. Later, Mubarak said Egypt will continue with the peace process and "never abandon it." On security matters, the president said that while more than four persons were involved in the assassination of President as-Sadat, the conspiratorial network was "limited." He confirmed that the officer who led the assassination squad, Lt Ahmad Khalid al-Islambuli, had links with 'Abbud az-Zammur, another religious fundamentalist arrested recently. He went on to say that almost all of the persons involved in the assassination have been arrested. In reply to a question on the number of arrests made by the government in the past few days, Mubarak affirmed that only 230 persons had been taken into custody. He also said that once investigations are completed, the government will release politicians found to be innocent, but he will be "extremely strict" with those wishing to destabilize the country. In what was the first monitored Egyptian reaction to Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory telegram to Mubarak on his election, Mubarak acknowledged the message and expressed Egypt's interest in good relations with all states, but added that he does not intend to start negotiations on Egyptian-Soviet relations "at present."

Abu Ghazalah on USSR, Libya -- Citing an AL-JUMHURIYAH report, Cairo radio said Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah accused the Soviet Union of promoting tension between Egypt and Libya so as to create a confrontation that would test U.S. resolve in supporting Egypt. He also said Soviet ships in Syrian ports are prepared to transport two Syrian armored battalions to Libya.

Ghali on Egyptian Role -- In remarks reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said U.S.-Egyptian relations must ve viewed in light of the fact that Egypt has no desire to fill the role of policeman in the area for anyone. He added that Egypt's nonaligned status is unaffected by its special relationship with the United States.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the PLO delegation to the Soviet Union, headed by Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, held talks with Soviet President Brezhnev, who informed 'Arafat that the Soviet Union has decided to grant the PLO mission in Moscow diplomatic status. Noting that the talks focused on "imperialist provocations" in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, the radio said Brezhnev underscored his country's support for the Palestinian people and their right to an independent state. The participants in the talks also stressed the need for Arab unity to combat imperialism and Zionism and discussed the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East in which "all concerned countries, including the PLO" would participate. According to TASS, Brezhnev and 'Arafat voiced serious concern over the "militarist ambitions" of the United States and the "growing aggressiveness" of Israel in the Middle East. The two leaders also expressed concern over U.S. "hostile activities" against Libya, including "whipping up an atmosphere of war psychosis and making blatant threats" against it.

Moscow radio broadcast part of a press conference given later by 'Arafat in which the PLO leader attacked the United States for turning Israel into its "main weapon" for fulfilling its plans to dominate the region politically, militarily and economically and for encouraging Israeli expansionism. 'Arafat praised the Soviet Union for its "correct and objective evaluation" of the Middle East situation and said the PLO fully endorses the Soviet proposal for an international conference as advanced by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. INA reported that in his remarks 'Arafat described the upgrading of the PLO office in Moscow to full diplomatic status as an important step by the Soviet Union toward the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli political circles expressed no surprise at the Soviet decision to recognize the PLO officially.

Libya

In a 19 October ABC television interview reported by JANA, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed Libya's readiness to confront an expected U.S. attack. He also said that while Egypt is not preparing to attack Libya, Sudan is. He asserted that although there is no possibility of negotiating with either Egypt or Sudan, Libya is prepared to hold talks with the United States, adding: "They should respect us and we should establish relations like those with any other state." Asked about assassination plots by the Sudanese opposition against President Ja'far Numayri, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed he opposed such acts.

Arab League Summit

INA reported Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta as confirming that the next Arab League summit conference will take place on 24 November in Fes, as planned.

Lebanon

AFP and Voice of Lebanon radio reported that gunmen assassinated Hassan Shirri, a West Beirut representative of the Shi'ite Amal Movement. Voice of Lebanon also reported that Syrian forces shelled Lebanese Army positions on Mount Lebanon.

Iran

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio said Iran will only accede to Amnesty International's request to send a delegation to inspect Iran's judicial system if Amnesty fulfills eight conditions. They include demands that Amnesty condemn Israeli massacres as well as U.S. interference in the affairs of other nations, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia; that it accept Islamic principles as part of accepted international rights and include at least one Muslim lawyer in its party; and that it condemn the Mojahedin-e Khalq's criminal behavior before arriving in Iran. In its preamble the statement linked Amnesty International's "noise and clamor" about Iran with a "propaganda onslaught" by the United States against Iran's judiciary. The Foreign Ministry statement follows Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's recent speech, broadcast by the radio on 18 October, denouncing Amnesty International for affiliations with "diabolical powers."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO OFFICE DENOUNCES ANTWERP EXPLOSION

JN201622 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Antwerp -- Belgian police sources say that a mined car exploded in the middle of a diamond dealers' quarter not far from a synagogue. The source adds that the explosion killed 1 person and wounded 50, 30 of whom are in critical condition. Heavy damages also resulted from the explosion.

The PLO office in Brussels strongly denounced the incident. A PLO statement says in part that the PLO office strongly denounces, as it has always done, incidents like the one perpetrated in Antwerp today which led to the fall of several innocent victims.

VOP ON 'ARAFAT USSR TALKS, BREZHNEV ASSURANCE

NC201549 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Moscow last night on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party. The Palestinian delegation also includes PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi, Talal Naji, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Muhammad Khalifah.

The Palestinian delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy foreign minister.

Palestinian-Soviet talks began this morning with a meeting between Chairman 'Arafat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The talks were planned to cover a range of topics, including bilateral relations, the general situation in the Middle East, the situation in Egypt and the Soviet position on U.S. policy in the Middle East. Israeli intervention in Libanon was also scheduled for discussion, and the supply of the PLO with sophisticated weapons, particularly antiaircraft missiles.

Soviet President Brezhnev's Middle East peace initiative is also expected to be discussed as well as other international issues.

The Palestinian delegation was also received today by Leonid Brezhnev. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Chairman 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, and on the Soviet side by Andrey Gomyko and Ponomarev. The talks focused on the situation in the Middle East, especially imperialist provocations in the area and the Palestinian problem and its international repercussions. Comrade Brezhnev underlined the fact that the Soviet Union supports the Palestinian people and their right to an independent state. He added that the Palestinian people had achieved much progress in their struggle.

Those present at the talks also stressed that the unbreakable ties of unity between the Arab countries and the activity of all progressive people in the world were the most important factors of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. In addition, they stated that the USSR and the PLO will continue to perform their tasks to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The issue of an international conference on the Middle East was touched upon, and it was confirmed that all concerned countries, including the PLO, would participate in the conference.

Leonid Brezhnev finally assured Yasir 'Arafat that the PLO representation in Moscow would be granted diplomatic status.

Moscow Press Conference

JN201909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (INA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has welcomed the USSR Government's decision to grant the PLO office in Moscow full diplomatic status.

In a press conference held here this evening, 'Arafat described this decision as an important step by the Soviet Union toward the attainment of the Palestinian Arab People's aims and the establishment of their independent state.

Earlier today, Soviet President Brezhnev informed Yasir 'Arafat of the USSR Government's decision during his meeting with him here.

'Arafat described his talks with the Soviet leaders as important, successful and constructive. He said that his visit to the Soviet Union derives its importance from the dangers and direct threats facing the Arab nation as a result of the Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation which threatens world peace.

'Arafat attacked the plot of autonomous rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, describing it as a continuation of slavery, aggression and occupation. He reiterated his rejection and condemnation of the Camp David accords and said that these accords, which have not met the Palestinian Arab people's rights, have been rejected by the Baghdad summit, which considered them a plot against the Palestinian people. These accords were also condemned by the nonaligned states' summit in Havana in 1979 and by the Islamic summit, he said.

'Arafat Denounces U.S.

NC210915 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the accompanying delegation will continue today the official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

During a luncheon banquet given in his honor by Boris Ponomarev, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that his talks with the Soviet president were characterized by the spirit of friendship in struggle, emphasizing that these talks will push our struggle by long strides. He added that our National Council has considered Comrade Brezhnev's initiative as one coming from a friend and that the council has taken a decision supporting it.

Brother Abu 'Ammar then denounced U.S. policy in the Middle East. He said: What is taking place in southern Lebanon against the Palestinian revolution, the national movement and Syria and what is now taking place against Libya are proofs of this hostile policy against our Arab nation.

Ponomarev said that the Soviet Union highly appreciates the Palestinian people's struggle against Zionism and U.S. imperialism. He commended the relationship of struggle between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples.

Brother Abu 'Ammar had earlier visited the Lenin mausoleum, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, laid a wreath and respectfully viewed the tomb of the departed leader. Brother Abu 'Ammar then proceeded to the tomb of the unknown soldier where he placed a wreath.

The commander in chief, Brother Abu 'Ammar, described the Soviet Union's decision to grant political status to the PLO office as a very important political measure. The brother commander in chief added that the Soviet decision will assist the Palestinian people in undertaking new efforts toward achieving their objectives, particularly the establishment of an independent state.

Answering a question on declaring a Palestinian government-in-exile, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: If we feel at any moment during our struggle that it is necessary to establish a government-in-exile, then we shall do that; however, this matter depends on the Palestinian leadership.

On the Saudi peace plan, the commander in chief Brother Abu 'Ammar said: It will be discussed during the forthcoming Arab summit conference. He added that Prince Fahd's proposals have roused extensive interest in the Arab world and rejection in Israel, and there are no signs that the U.S. Administration has accepted them.

Finally, he affirmed that his latest visit to the Soviet Union has been the most important he had made so far to Moscow and that his talks with President Brezhnev were constructive and fruitful.

On the talks, TASS said that the two leaders expressed extreme anxiety over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East as a result of U.S. support for the Israeli aggressive policy. TASS said that both sides believe that the United States is encouraging Israel to continue its expansionist policy at the expense of the Arab people, to continue the occupation of the Arab territories, to continue to carry out aggressive actions against southern Lebanon, and to continue disregarding the Palestinian people's national rights.

The Soviet president and Brother Abu 'Ammar have rejected the attempts being exerted by the Camp David parties to establish autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They demanded a real solution to the Middle East dispute. Moreover, the Soviet and Palestinian sides expressed their profound anxiety over the aggressive movements by the United States and its allies against Libya.

'ARAFAT MEETS CUBAN DELEGATION IN SYRIA 19 OCT

JN191855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his office in Damascus this morning the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] delegation under Comrade Melba Hernandez, head of the organization.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department.

The political developments in the Middle East and Latin America and the solidarity organization's role in bolstering the struggle of the three continents' peoples and acquainting others with their problems and issues were reviewed. The brother commander stressed the importance of the role played by the solidarity organization in bolstering the peoples' struggle, underlining in particular this organization's support for the Palestinian people under the PLO -- our people's sole legitimate representative. He affirmed the PLO's readiness to bolster with all means the solidarity organization's activities.

The head of the organization expressed her organization's pride in the prominent role of struggle played by Brother Abu 'Ammar on the Arab and international levels, adding that the PLO, which is waging a heroic national struggle against Zionism and imperialism in one of the most important conflict centers in the world, will achieve victory. She pointed out that the Palestinian people, who are waging this struggle with rare heroism, will achieve an inevitable victory and liberate their national homeland: Palestine.

The AALAPSO delegation is expected to arrive in Beirut tomorrow morning, where it will be the PLO's guest.

PALESTINIANS CONTINUE TO HOLD MEETINGS IN JAPAN

JN171914 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu al-'Ala', the officer in charge of Samid Institution [organization for Palestinian industry], has met with the Japanese minister of international trade and industry in Tokyo to complete the talks held by Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in Japan.

The economic and social circumstances of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied, Palestinian territories were discussed. The possibility of Palestinian-Japanese cooperation in these fields was also discussed. The Japanese minister expressed his understanding and desire to study the legal means for economic and technological cooperation.

The Palestinian delegation also met with several prominent businessmen, industrialists and economists in the ruling party and in other parties. The talks were positive and constructive. The Japanese side showed a clear understanding, which is a positive result of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar's visit, a visit that paved the way for opening several channels for constructive cooperation between the Palestinian and Japanese peoples.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM FRANCE'S CHEYSSON

NC150754 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a cable of condolences from French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who denounced the assassination of martyr Commander Majid Abu Sharar. Cheysson expressed his grief and pain on the loss of the great departed. The following is the text of the cable:

You have lost one of your very close associates by the death of Majid Abu Sharar. Violence has again silenced a voice that expressed the will of the Palestinian people for dialogue. We convey to you our sincere feelings and deep sorrow.

The French minister telephoned PLO Political Department chief Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruz Qaddumi] to console him on the martyrdom of Commander Majid Abu Sharar. During the telephone conversation, which took place when brother Abu al-Lutf passed through Paris, a quick review was made of the most important current events and developments in the region.

MOROCCAN MINISTER CONFIRMS ARAB SUMMIT DATE-VENUE

JN201424 Baghdad INA in English 1350 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat 20 Oct (INA) -- Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta today confirmed that the next Arab summit conference will be held at the scheduled venue and date. Speaking to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Rabat, Mr Boucetta said the vast majority of Arab countries have already notified the Arab League and Morocco that they will attend the November 24 Fes summit.

Commenting on persisting reports on a possible postponement, the Moroccan foreign minister said, "the possibility of postponing the summit for particular considerations is baseless."

Arab foreign ministers are scheduled to hold their conference three days before the summit to prepare its agenda.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL COUNTRIES MEETINGS

Industry Ministers Meet

GF201130 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Oct (GNA) -- The industry ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries [GCC] concluded the first session of the GCC Industrial Cooperation Ministerial Committee's first conference in Riyadh today.

Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, Saudi minister of industry and electricity and the committee president, announced that several decisions were made during the meeting, one of which was the formation of a drafting committee headed by Yusuf ash-Shirawi, the Bahraini minister of development and industry.

Additionally, Mr Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, the Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, affirmed that the GCC will enhance cooperation among member countries whether economically, politically, or in security cooperation.

The Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry expressed the belief that the Gulf common market will be an established fact once the GCC begins to carry out its functions.

Answering the question of whether there are any studies for the unification of factories in the Gulf states in the future, the minister said: One of this meeting's joint industries will be established in coordination with already established industries.

Mr Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq added: the Industrial Cooperation Ministerial Committee will work on establishing industry and promoting useful industries in the Gulf.

The minister stated that Kuwait had previously cooperated with the Gulf countries through both the private and governmental sectors. He said: This cooperation is the outcome of strong relations between the governments and peoples of the Gulf.

The Kuwaiti minister added that one of the ministerial committee's objectives is to find ways of coordination and cooperation between the GCC countries in industry and to establish new industries. Another objective is to avoid industries that pollute and industries that require workers the Gulf states do not have.

The minister explained that the committee is careful not to establish industries that have great competition abroad. He said: Our objective is to establish industries we can benefit from and at the same time develop and promote.

Results of 19, 20 Oct Meetings

GF210528 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Industrial Cooperation Ministerial Committee of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] today concluded its meetings at 1000 and decided to refer its recommendations to the Supreme Council of the Arab Gulf countries, which will meet in Riyadh.

At the conclusion of the meetings, the committee adopted various resolutions that call for working toward protecting and encouraging national products -- as opposed to similar foreign products -- and establishing a committee composed of senior officials of the national institutions and companies that operate, own basic industries, and rely on local natural resources in order to facilitate consultations and the promotion of measures to achieve the goals of the industrial coordination committee.

The resolutions also directed the committee to establish basic principles and policies in order to prepare a strategy for industrial development in the council countries, provided that Kuwait presents to the GCC General Secretariat its view of this project.

It was also decided to form a technical committee composed of member countries, which in cooperation with the General Secretariat, is to prepare a means of exchanging information related to industrial projects and which is to work toward unifying the bases of statements and statistics related to industrial activity. The committee is to meet in Bahrain on 1 December and present a report to the Industrial Cooperation Ministerial Council. The Industry Ministry in Saudi Arabia will be responsible for preparing an agenda that will be distributed well before the meeting.

The committee emphasized the necessity of benefiting from previous achievements in industrial coordination and cooperation among the council members through joint bodies, committees and existing organizations.

To provide the General Secretariat with a comprehensive review, the committee will prepare recommendations concerning the laws and regulations related to industry in each of the council countries, with the aim of unifying and reducing differences among them. The recommendations will also address the establshment of a body of finance, support and develop industry in the council countries, as well as the policies related to developing a work force needed for industry.

Summit To Be Held 10 Nov

GF191631 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Oct (QNA) -- The second meeting of kings, amirs and leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member countries will be held in Riyadh on Tuesday, 10 November.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah has said that the second summit meeting will open on the evening of Tuesday, 10 November, and that the GCC member countries have been notified of the new date. He said that the GCC General Secretariat has sent the summit conference's agenda to member countries.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Bisharah said that the current political situation in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in particular and the Arab world in general is among the topics that will be discussed at the summit conference. Bisharah added that the conference will also discuss the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit conference in Morocco, strengthening coordination and unity among GCC countries and unified economic agreement among GCC member countries.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF180858 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 18 Oct (GNA) -- The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has received a written message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by the Libyan charge d'affaires at the Libyan Embassy, Muhammad 'Isa 'Abdallah, during his meeting with the Bahraini amir here today.

AMIR ON RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA, PILGRIMAGE

GF121303 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0904 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Oct (GNA)--- Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has praised Saudi efforts to serve pilgrims. He also stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exerts great efforts on pilgrimage projects. He added that the personnel of this country do all they can to provide comfort for God's guests.

In a statement to the Saudi paper 'UKAZ published today, the amir said: What we have seen during this season [the pilgrimage] deserves praise and appreciation.

He described relations between Bahrain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as strong and deep. He added that the two countries are linked by matters that link all brothers in the Gulf -- Arab and Islamic brotherhood, a joint destiny and united goals. The amir affirmed that these relations have been increasing continuously.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama this morning after performing the pilgrimage.

BRIEFS

FRENCH, SPANISH AMBASSADORS -- The Bahraini foreign minister today received the credentials of Rene Molinari, the new French ambassador to Bahrain. The foreign minister also received the credentials of Emilio Barcia Garcia-Villamil, the new Spanish Ambassador. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 15 Oct 81 GF]

NEW BAHRAINI AMBASSADORS -- The amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah issued two amiri decrees today appointing Salim al-'Abdi Bahrain's ambassador to Iraq and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan ambassador to Jordan. [Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81 GF]

KUWAIT

PAPER ON U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS IN MIDEAST

LD171640 Kuwait KUNA in English 1108 GMT 17 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (KUNA) -- AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM comments on the U.S. military manoeuvres:

"To fix a date for the U.S. military manoeuvres in Egypt and Sudan that coincides with the proposed date of the next Arab summit conference in Morocco constitutes, in itself, a blow to the possibility of resuming joint Arab action. It paves the way for more dissention on the summit level and serves in dividing Arabs into pro-American and pro-Soviet. This would eventually justify the eruption of wars between the "two Arabs" and at the same time provides the pretext for blows to be directly dealt to the "pro-Soviet Arabs" by the U.S. and Israel.

"The connection between this link and others in the American scheme is obviously continuing. These links, in all, aim in reality, at throwing the Palestinian question in the waste basket.

This situation makes apparent the great danger stemming from what the Americans were able to achieve by usurping Egypt and tying the Sudan to it. This, in addition to what the assassination of As-Sadat has entailed, all pour into the sea of the American-Zionist scheme which stipulates that no unity and no cooperation (is to be found) among the Arabs and no Palestine in the first place.

"The truth is that the Americans are like the Zionists. They do not want a solution (to the Palestinian problem). There is no advantage for them since this problem provides them with all the pretext to do what they are (currently) doing. The continuation of this problem furnishes the Americans and Zionists with all the interest in the region that they aspire to."

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL TALKS WITH MINISTERS

LD191426 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1342 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, had a meeting here today with Romanian Minister of State Secretary and Presidential Counselor Vasile Pungan. The Romanian and Kuwaiti sides discussed bilateral relations between the two countries in the sphere of energy. The Romanian official is scheduled to meet with the minister of health and the minister of finance and planning. The minister arrived in Kuwait 2 days ago.

PAPER SAYS SAUDI INITIATIVE SHOWS ARAB RIFT

LD191012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0708 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait's AR-RA'Y Al-AMM writes today that signs of rift have begun to show in the Arab world because of the Saudi plan for settling the Middle East crisis.

The paper points out that the Saudi plan was formulated as a result of persistent international pressure to find an alternative to the Camp David accords "as though we were the ones who occupied Israel's lands and were therefore required to detail our intentions and submit a program for settlement." The paper expresses the belief that it would have been more proper had Saudi Arabia called for an extraordinary summit conference, submitted its plan to the conference for discussion, and then announced it to the world on behalf of the conference. "We would have liked Prince Fahd's plan to have been armed with Arab collectivity and to have been the result of pressure and haste even if this pressure cam from some concerned Arab elements." The paper points out that Israel had rushed to reject the plan, after accepting only those parts which contain what appears to be a recognition of Israel.

OMAN

KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN DEPARTS MUSCAT 20 OCT

GF201248 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1155 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Muscat, 20 Oct (GNA) -- King Husayn of Jordan left Muscat today at the end of a brief 1-day official visit to Oman that was part of his Gulf tour.
During the visit the Jordanian monarch held talks with Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id on Arab developments, issues connected with the forthcoming Arab summit conference and bilateral relations.

QATAR

PAPERS ASSESS CURRENT MIDEAST SITUATION

GF200911 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Doha, 19 Oct (QNA) -- The Qatari papers today called for an intensification of Arab contacts and consultatons at this time in order to end differences, restore Arab solidarity and confront the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation.

The papers warned against the continued deteriorations in relations, noting that this only paves the way for hostile plots [words indistinct].

AL-'ARAB noted that events in the Arab arena, particularly since the death of President as-Sadat, require a quick Arab response to denounce and to ensure the collapse of the U.S. aggressive plan. It also requires confronting this danger through which the United States plans to weaken the Arab position and escalate Arab differences. The paper referred to the current tension between Egypt and Sudan on one hand and Libya on the other as being within the framework of this plan.

The paper added that there should be a clear and responsible Arab position to face the U.S. aggressive plan and to stringently confront the policy of political and military escalation, which is a danger of the U.S. goals. These goals are inimical to the entire Arab region.

AR-RAYAH referred to the talks which His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, is holding with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan who arrived yesterday in Doha on his current tour of a number of the countries, in the area. The paper said these talks are within the framework of the current Arab consultations to bolster Arab ranks and to prepare for the next Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco. The paper added that the policy of quiet contacts and joint consultations among the leaders of the Arab nation has become a necessity to confront the series of political crises which are currently exploding on the Arab arena. These crises are designed to obstruct all efforts exerted to bolster solidarity and end escalation of minor differences so that they do not become major clashes.

The paper noted that the challenge facing our leaders is to move quickly to end these minor differences, and to work wisely in the same proportion with the dangers of the current developments to rebuild a strong background for Arab solidarity before it is too late.

The English language paper, GULF TIMES, expressed the belief that the talks, which the Jordanian King is holding during his current tour with the Gulf leaders will be useful for the Arab cause. The paper pointed out that these talks are coming prior to the visit His Majesty King Husayn will pay to the United States in November. The paper added that the Jordanian King will convey to the U.S. Government the views of the area countries toward the Arab-Israeli dispute. The paper adds that if the United States is anxious for the continuation of its relations with the area countries, then it has to listen to what King Husayn will convey on behalf of the leaders of this area.

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN, FRENCH ENVOYS -- His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, today received Moroccan Ambassador Muhammad at-Tahar Bennani and French Ambassador Jean Bellivier at the conclusion of their missions in Qatar. [Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Oct 81 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

RADIO SPELLS OUT POLICY FOR ARABS TO FOLLOW

LD172224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Excerpts] Tension is on the rise in the Arab world. This reflects the instability in the region and new indications that it is earmarked for further surprises in the near future. We fervently hope that the Arab nation will comprehend the grave threat this situation poses not only to cooperation, integration and solidarity among its states and peoples but also to their future as nations.

We do not believe events have developed the way they have by chance. We do not believe that the current threat to the security and safety of the region will be the last one. Nor do we consider these explosive indications to be no more than hints of threats. We do not believe this because the history of the region, full of surprises, has left us with many experiences and has exposed us to many of the strategies of the powers fighting for control of and plotting against our region. Because of this we are not greatly surprised that the big powers are proceeding with their plans.

Instead of the Arab nation making haste to effect solidarity and to stress the geninue Arab identity, we find it moving away from this and perpetuating the factors that nourish threats. We did not think this could happen at a time when indications are confirming that a big plot is being hatched against our peoples and attempts are being made to heighten tensions, to create new sources of trouble and to detonate new areas so as to prevent the region from enjoying stability and its people from reaping the fruits of peace and security.

The major problem in the Arab world is the fact that the foreign powers are capable of achieving all they want while there is conflict among the Arab states. Moreover, they are capable of breaking the Arab world country by country and group by group and of finally imposing conditions inimical to freedom and independence. Instead of the nation fighting common enemies, it finds itself the prisoner of abnormal conditions varying between the occupation of territory and the containment of will.

We do not differentiate between the foreign powers' military occupation of Arab territory and their occupation of it through the implementation of policies and multi-faceted alliances. We here in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia do not believe any given danger can be averted by paving the way for another danger, that being hostile to one party means placing oneself in alliance with another or that fear of one power can be eliminated by placing oneself under the protection of another. We believe these are mistakes and that the Arab nation has reached the state it is in now only through the continuous divisions created by these policies, which are based upon quick reactions not founded on an integrated strategy that places pan-Arab interests above all others. We have often reminded the brethren that the future of our generations must not be gambled with by following such policies and that the safety of our homelands is much too valuable to be exposed to crises brought about by emotional reactions and convulsions.

We feel that the responsibility of this nation definitely demands that it squelch all manifestations of irresponsibility, stay away from further involvement with the foreign powers and commence a new stage of serious Arab action so as to safeguard its existence and send its enemies straight to hell.

RIYADH SAYS ISRAEL BLOCKS MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

LD191442 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Oct 81

["An Event and a Talk" program, prepared by Khalid Muhammad Bashawi]

[Excerpts] The indisputable fact, which the whole world understands, is that the policy of Tel Aviv's rulers and their aggressive practices in the region are behind the instability, insecurity and continued obstruction of the international efforts to establish comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East region. The hostile Zionist designs against the countries of the region have been exposed through the continuing lawless aggressions against Lebanon and the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Since the lawless behavior of Israel is behind the tension and the instability in the region and since the alliance between international communism and world Zionism has been proved, the Arab nation is seeking through every means to strengthen its own capabilities to enable it to protect its civilization and to stabilize a region that, has become the focal point of the designs of the powers hostile to its rights.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is part of a region striving for peace and stability, has, through its policies, indicated many bases upon which the hoped-for peace and stability in the Middle East could stand.

When we insist on bolstering our own capabilities, we do so because all facts confirm that we are a force for peace, security and justice, not only in the region but also in the whole world.

Menahem Begin, Israel's prime minister, exposed his hostile intentions when he claimed that the U.S. weapons and early warning aircraft deal with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia constituted a threat to the Zionist entity. According to observers, and in the face of facts confirmed by the Israeli aggressive presence, this is a twisted logic.

What is threatening Israel's security is not the weapons deal but its aggressive practices and policies and continuing hindrance of the international efforts for real peace. What is disturbing Begin and Tel Aviv's rulers is not a legitimate arms deal but their deep-rooted complexes and continuing hostility to real peace and lasting stability. Ever since Israel has existed, it has hatched aggressive plans against the countries of the region. At the same time its movement away from the peace and stability desired by the whole world for this vital region is on the increase.

UAE

PRESIDENT VOICES SUPPORT FOR SAUDI PEACE PLAN

GF201434 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has described the Fahd peace plan as the best solution for the Middle East crisis. "It was the only initiative that ensured the realisation of an ideal solution to the Middle East issue," he told the Riyadh-based newspaper AL-MADINAH in an interview, which was circulated yesterday by the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY.

He urged other Arab and Muslim countries to support the Fahd formula. "All the elements of the initiative taken together are a magnificent achievement that deserved to be backed by all Arabs, Muslims and all those who support right and justice," Shaykh Zayid said.

He added, "it is not strange that Crown Prince Fahd should make such a proposal because he is always presenting plans to preserve peace and security in the world."

Shaykh Zayid said that the plan, if implemented, would restore peace and stability to the area as well as Palestinian rights.

Prince Fahd's plan calls for Israel's total withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and the recognition of the rights of all states in the Middle East to live in peace within secure borders.

The UAE and Saudi Arabia's four other partners in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council -- Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman -- have already voiced support for the Saudi plan, which is expected to be discussed at next month's Arab summit conference in Morocco.

Shaykh Zayid also urged Arab Gulf leaders and officials to step up their contacts and consultations to co-ordinate their views on various important issues, including security. The UAE president said there were no real differences among the six AGCC [GCC] member-states over issues which concerned them.

He described relations between the UAE and Saudi Arabia as those existing between members of one family and added the two countries were committed to the same objectives.

BRIEFS

INVESTMENTS IN UAE -- The UAE Planning Ministry issued a report this month on investments in the UAE. The total amount of fixed investments in various sectors during 1981 was 2,555 million dirhams. Investments in the agriculture sector totaled 184 million dirhams; electricity, water and gas, 492 million; transport, storage and communications, 405 million; finance, 208 million; services, 1.23 million; processing industries, 19 million, and trade, 17 million dirhams. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Oct 81 GF]

OIL MINISTRY BUDGET -- The UAE Ministry of Finance and Industry received the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources' 1982 budget today. The budget is approximately 25 million dirhams, which is 2.6 million dirhams larger than the 1981 budget. [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Oct 81 GF]

BELGIAN ENVOY -- His Highness Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, ruler of Ras al-Khaimah, received today Michel (Goyen), Belgian ambassador to the UAE, at the conclusion of his mission. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Oct 81 GF]

PDRY

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI -- First Deputy Premier Brig 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, returned to Aden today from Tripoli after attending the meetings of the follow-up committee for the implementation of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 81 EA]

YAR

SALIH CALLS FOR MILITARY ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

GF181229 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Oct (GNA) -- In a statement published here today, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has affirmed the necessity of resorting to military action to regain usurped Arab rights now that Israel has rejected Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's initiative to resolve the Middle East dispute.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, he said this rejection asserts the certainty of the holy struggle option as a basic means of restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and liberating all occupied Arab lands. He affirmed that Crown Prince Fahd's initiative is a reiteration of Arab good intentions and Arab interest in a comprehensive, just and peaceful solution.

The YAR president asserted that the U.S.-Israeli alliance is not new, but "we have to deal with the United States so it will understand the nature of its interests in the Middle East and with the powerful and influential Arab countries."

He denied that there is any tension between the two Yemens and asserted that relations between the two Yemens are porceeding toward unity, with its positive conditions and sound bases.

The YAR president described relations between the YAR and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries as strong and improving. He said that the two sides are linked by comprehensive coordination in development, economic and other fields.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY U.S. PAPERS

NC201910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has announced that he asked the U.S. government to speed up delivery of contracted U.S. military equipment and weapons to Egypt.

In an interview with the New York TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL, he said the United States is currently helping Egypt in all economic and military fields. He added that he realizes that the delivery of arms and equipment to Egypt will take a long time, but that he discussed the matter with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State Alexander Haig and asked that the delivery of these arms and equipment to the Egyptian Armed Forces be expedited on the grounds that this matter is of paramount importance.

President Husni Mubarak declared that he will follow a new Arab policy based on non-criticism of Arab states and not answering criticism directed at Egypt. He said he will issue an order to the Egyptian information media today instructing them to refrain from attacking any Arab states, including Libya. President Husni Mubarak affirmed he will continue with the peace process with the United States and Israel, but he said he cannot predict a reconciliation with the Arab states.

The president said that more than four people participated in the assassination of leader As-Sadat, but that the ring of conspirators was still limited in size.

The president confirmed there was a connection between the man who claims to be the leader of the killers, Lt Ahmad Khalid al-Islambuli, and a member of an extremist group by the name of 'Abbud az-Zumur, who was arrested after a gun battle last week. President Mubarak said the Egyptian Army did not participate in the assassination. [passage indistinct]

The following is the text of the president's interview:

Question: What have you learned from those who carried out the assassination and is there a plot?

Answer: The investigation has not yet been completed, but I can give you a very brief idea. Some of the extremists here and some of the fanatics, who might be Muslim fanatics who believe in principles that have no connection with Islam at all, are merely trying to imitate events in Iran. Our situation here in Egypt differs completely from the situation in Iran. Our people's ethics and our nature differ entirely from those in Iran. They planned to assassinate the president and perhaps all the leadership during the 6 October anniversary celebrations. They intended to proclaim something similar to the so-called Islamic revolution, but they failed to implement this plan. It is better to wait until the investigation is over.

Question: It has been reiterated since you delivered your speech at the People's Assembly following your assumption of office that you will be sharply decisive with those who advocate violence.

Answer: Yes, I will be strict.

Question: It was reported in the past few days that a number of persons have been arrested. I would like to know if it is possible for you to give us an idea about the number of persons arrested?

Answer: [I refer you to] the interior minister.

Question: Reports say that 1,500 persons or more have been arrested?

Answer: No. No. Absolutely not. We always declare the truth.

Question: Only 230 persons?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Does the lieutenant who led the assassination operation belong to the Muslim Brotherhood or is he a member of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir]?

Answer: He is not a member of the Muslim Brotherhood. He is one of the extremists who, we discovered, belong to the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir].

Question: Do you think that there is a wider conspiracy involving more than the four men who carried out the president's assassination?

Answer: No. It is a network, but it is limited.

Question: Do you know its size?

Answer: We have arrested all of these people and all the members of the network, almost. We arrested all those whose names were mentioned during the investigations and everyone who is engaged in activities in this regard. However, until the investigations are completed, I cannot say exactly, but it is an internal operation. According to my information, it has no backing from outside or from any foreign state.

At this point [Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary] 'Usamah al-Baz interrupted to say that the operation was carried out by men from outside the armed forces. President Mubarak says: Absolutely. Absolutely -- meaning that it was from outside the army.

Question: The defense minister has said that about 30 officers have been transferred to civilian jobs. Do some of them belong to this network?

Answer: No. No. Absolutely not. The defense minister summoned them, because they had religious tendencies. He spoke to them and they asked to be transferred to civilian jobs outside the army to keep the armed forces free of suspicion.

Question: Has the wave of arrests announced since your assumption of power been the result of the investigations conducted with the persons arrested on the day of the assassination?

Answer: [As a result of the investigation of] these people and as a result of the information we had before the assassination of the departed president. As you know, we uncovered this group before the assassination incident and before President as-Sadat's trip to Al-Mansurah.

Question: Were there four or five persons who carried out the assassination operation?

Answer: There are four so far.

Question: Do these four persons have any relationship with the military men you arrested before [As-Sadat's] trip to Al-Mansurah?

Answer: We did not arrest any military men before the Al-Mansurah trip.

Question: This means that those arrested were not military men but from outside the armed forces?

Answer: One of them is called 'Abbud az-Zumar; one of them was an officer.

At this point, 'Usamah al-Baz interrupted saying: "A former officer. He was an officer."

Question: Which one of them?

Answer: 'Abbud az-Zumur. 'Abbud az-Zumur married for the first time but produced no children. He divorced his wife and got married again, to a relative of his, but again produced no children. Since then -- that is, since 1970 -- he became extremely paranoid and religious until he reached the stage of extremism and also this condition.

Question: Is it true he was with the military intelligence?

Answer: He was not with intelligence, but intelligence used to supervise him. He is a part of reconnaissance.

Question: Was he in contact with the four persons who actually carried out the assassination?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Was he the one arrested in the pyramids area after the shooting operation?

Answer: Yes. This was published in today's edition of MAY magazine.

Question: The president was subjected to criticism when he ordered the arrest operation last September, on the basis that he had gone too far. Does Your Excellency support his acts, or do you believe that he went too far, that he did what he had to do or that he did too little, too late?

Answer: No, never. Had he not done what he did, the situation would have been even more grave on the day of the assassination. The truth is that some of those arrested on 5 September were partners in this action.

Question: When you were vice president, did you advise President as-Sadat to complete the arrest measures and did you personally feel he should have done this earlier and more strictly?

Answer: We discussed with President as-Sadat the increase in the number of the extremists, perhaps, more than a year ago. The security organs in our country followed up on this increase, but the president said it was not time yet and that we will try and deal with the issue.

Last July President as-Sadat received a report from the security organs saying that we have reached the point of no return and that it was necessary to adopt some measures. It was then that the president decided to initiate measures and these people were arrested.

Question: Do you believe he did not move quickly enough?

Answer: I believe he moved just at the right time. It was a little bit late from my point of view. President Mubarak's tone of voice changed completely between these two answers.

Question: Your Excellency said you intend to be firmer in resisting extremism. Do you have any intention of discriminating between political and religious foes, and is there any possibility of releasing the political foes, or do you intend to keep them in detention?

Answer: No. I do not intend to keep these politicians in custody. When the investigation is completed, the politicians who are not proved guilty will be released. However, I am going to give the prosecutor general the time necessary to complete the investigations.

Question: But you intend to be as firm as President as-Sadat if not firmer in surrounding the extremist religious groups?

Answer: I will be extremely strict with those who want to destabilize the country.

Question: Do you believe you are making process in restraining these feelings. In other words, how many people will you arrest before feeling you have overcome this danger?

Answer: Right now, I cannot tell you. They might reach 1,500 as Bill said. We have arrested as few as possible. I do not intend to carry out unnecessary wide-scale arrests.

Question: When President as-Sadat adopted his strict measures he said there were 7,000 or more persons affiliated with the Islamic Groups who were still at large. He warned that he would not hesitate to arrest them if necessary. I wonder if the recent arrest operations are directed against the type of Islamic groups that President as-Sadat meant?

Answer: We are not against Islam. Anyone who wants to pray can do so, but we will not permit extremists to follow this course. We are against all types of violence and fanaticism.

Question: What do you believe nourishes the feelings of these fanatics?

Answer: This has a long history. It started with the Muslim Brotherhood during 'Abd an-Nasir's tenure. When the Muslim Brotherhood members embarked on acts of violence, 'Ab an-Nasir adopted measures against them. After 1967, these groups began gradually [organizing themselves] on a wide-scale but very slowly. After the October war and since 1975 they have been doing so again. At this point, Dr 'Usamah al-Baz interrupted to say: "It is clear they are receding now and are not achieving any gains." The president continued: Yes, most people are against them. The people demand that I be more strict with them. I receive several appeals daily from the various parts of the country. 'Usamah, the letters.

As you know the interior minister has announced some telephone numbers through which our citizens can contact the police to given any information they have about these people. The police have received many telephone calls. The people contact the police to provide information about the hiding places of these fugitives so they can be arrested.

Question: Can you tell us of the type of the organization to which Az-Zumur belongs and to which Al-Islambuli belongs?

Answer: It is one ring. They belong to the same ring.

Question: How would you like Egyptian-U.S. relations to develop? There is criticism in our country that we are almost suffocating Egypt with a military hug. Do you believe that this is exaggerated?

Answer: We look forward to the establishment of very good relations with the United States and with every other state and with the European states. The United States is currently helping us in many fields -- in the economic and military fields. I know that the delivery of equipment needed by our armored forces has taken a long time. I spoke with President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig and asked them to expedite the delivery of these arms, which we consider of paramount importance to our armed forces. Concerning economic aid, we are receiving good support from the United States.

Question: By virtue of the size of this aid, the United States has the largest embassy here. Do you feel at all that we are trying to interfere?

Answer: Absolutely not. We absolutely do not accept having a foreign state interfere in our domestic affairs. The United States knows this very well and we respect them there because they do not interfere at all in our domestic affairs. We will not accept this from any state, not only the United States.

Question: Do you feel that we exaggerate concerning the military relationship with Egypt and that we do not do enough regarding the political problems of the region?

Answer: This is a very delicate question. It is a very delicate question. All that I can tell you now is that the United States is a full partner in the peace process we are carrying out, as it was before with President as-Sadat. The United States is doing its utmost in this direction. I do not wish to become more involved in this issue, because, you know, the Israelis believe that we demand that the United States exert pressure on Israel vis-a-vis the peace process. Following the departure of President as-Sadat, I would like to say that the Israelis and the United States must contribute positively to achieve results that will bring about the success of the autonomy negotiations. I believe that if we achieve this without any complications, then this would help us and all the states in the region to reach an understanding among ourselves.

Question: Within this context, ought we to talk with the PLO?

Answer: President as-Sadat often declared that the PLO and the Israelis must recognize each other -- the Israelis and the PLO -- simultaneously.

Question: Is this also your policy?

Answer: I will not change this policy.

Question: Have you received any initiative from the moderate Arab states, such as the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, since your assumption of power?

Answer: I have not contacted any Arab at all. All that I can say is that we will not say anything against any Arab state. I will tell the press today not to attack any of our Arab friends, even Libya itself. We will not initiate attacks on any of these states. We will give them a chance to reassess the situation and we shall see.

Question: In case the Arabs respond to improving relations with Egypt, do you have any fears that this will lead to an Israeli reaction of exerting pressure on the United States to steer away from Egypt?

Answer: Why? If good relations are established between us and the Arabs, why should the United States steer away? It is in the interest of the United States that there be stability and good relations with the Arabs. President Carter used to urge As-Sadat to establish good relations with the Arabs, but the point is that the Arabs have reasons for not starting any relations with Egypt. Do not ask me for reasons.

Question: And the readers?

Answer: I will only say: Let us wait and see.

Question: Can you say that your statement that Egypt will not criticize the Arabs is your first specific step in pursuance of As-Sadat's policy and that you are impressing your fingerprints on it?

Answer: President as-Sadat uttered several expressions against the Arabs.

Question: He appeared to be angry in his speeches?

Answer: Sometimes. That was due to certain information that reached him about these Arabs. However, I shall try something else. He was going to embark on this attempt. We were discussing this point with President as-Sadat 15 or 10 days ago and we agreed with him not to attack the Arabs and say anything or utter one word against the Arab world, be it Libya, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states or even Syria. Iraq used to vilify us every day, but we neither replied nor reacted.

Question: Can we assume that this step means that you are putting your own fingerprint on the presidency?

Answer: It is the same policy of President as-Sadat. One week before the assassination we talked and he actually approved of this policy. I am beginning to implement this policy now. As-Sadat initiated it, but sometimes he received information that called for reaction on his part. Now, however, no reaction will come from us even if they swear at me or attack us. Naturally, the press will also not reply at a time when all the radios in Libya, Iraq and all these states have not stopped [attacking Egypt] up to now.

Question: Why will you not react?

Answer: I will not react; I shall adopt the policy of wait and see. We shall give them a chance to reassess their policy once again.

Question: Do you seek better relations?

Answer: Naturally. President as-Sadat had wanted better relations.

Question: But he was not willing to go out of his way and his policy was that the Arabs should come to us.

Answer: I think that I am following the same policy. We did nothing to the Arabs. They broke off their relations with us. We did not initate it, they did.

Question: Do you believe it is possible to achieve some conciliation as long as you continue with the autonomy negotiations?

Answer: Let us wait and see. I cannot make predictions now.

Question: To what extent are you willing to continue with the autonomy negotiations if there is no tangible progress. President as-Sadat continued for 3 years. Do you have that kind of patience?

Answer: I have that same patience, maybe more. We have the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. We will regain our land on 25 April. We will proceed with the peace process and will never abandon it, and we will continue with the negotiations.

Question: Even if they are futile?

Answer: We will do our utmost, and we will urge them on to achieve the maximum possible. We will do all we can.

Question: Is there any hope of that happening before April?

Answer: Perhaps before April, and perhaps after April.

Question: Has Prime Minister Begin told you anything important about the possibility of achieving sizable progress before April?

Answer: No. We talked about the withdrawal and we told him we respect all our commitments under the peace process.

Question: You say you will continue with As-Sadat's policy. At what point will you impose your own views and how long can the autonomy negotiations continue without more progress than what has been achieved in the past 3 years?

Answer: We will do our utmost with the Israelis, and with the help of the United States, to arrive at principles for full autonomy. When we achieve the maximum possible we will present it to the whole world and also to the Arabs. If the Palestinians accept what is achieved they can then take the next step.

Question: You appear to be saying that you are willing to conclude a deal with the Israelis and then get out of the autonomy negotiations process.

Question: You are eager to achieve something?

Answer: Not at all, not to that extent. What I am saying exactly and specifically is that we will do our best to achieve the maximum in defining full autonomy. We will do our utmost.

Question: The much publicized Sol Linowitz proposals were rejected by Egypt a year ago.

Answer: I think I remember what Linowitz said. I also believe that now we are negotiating in a different way.

Question: In these difficult times you have said and affirmed that you follow As-Sadat's policies. When do you think the time will be right for you to become more flexible, or do you feel that now?

Answer: President as-Sadat's policy is continuing and the principles are naturally very clear. However, there may be some difference in style. This will depend on the situation that will arise. I cannot stand still, especially since we know our aim.

Question: There is a theory among the Israelis that you, more than the Israelis, need progress in the autonomy negotiations, because when the Sinai is restored you do not want it to be the clear evidence that it was a separate peace. From this stems your sense of ugency.

Answer: I cannot say that I can finish the autonomy negotiations in 1, 2 or 3 months. I would like to achieve a good solution -- good for the Palestinians. After the completion of the withdrawal we do not want you to form the impression that we will change our policy. There will be no change of policy. I said this to Prime Minister Menahem Begin. We will continue with the peace process and if no result is achieved on autonomy before April then we will have to continue and we will not stop. Even President as-Sadat himself did not set a final date with the Israelis for autonomy, because we know that it is a difficult and a complex matter and that it is not an easy matter that can be settled in 1 or 2 months. It is the most complicated part of the entire problem.

Question: What does Your Excellency mean by consolidating and expanding the scope of the open-door policy?

Answer: I tell you that after the assassination there were apprehensions and many rumors were spread that the open-door policy might shrink or that I might adopt a measure against it. For this reason I emphasized in my speech that I would support the open-door policy more and more.

Question: Are you taking into consideration the application of a program for the distribution of foodstuff by coupons or the application of something else so that the subsidy will go to those who are really entitled to it?

Answer: Yes. We discussed this matter before the assassination of President as-Sadat. We have a plan to implement this and we are in the process of discussing it.

Question: Do you prefer that?

Answer: I prefer to give coupons to those who cannot buy their needs at high prices. We shall discuss this in the National Democratic Party.

Question: Do you have any plans to appoint a vice president in the near future?

Answer: Not now.

Question: Do you have anyone specific in mind?

Answer: No. Not at all at present, I certainly need a vice president, but I must be very careful when choosing a vice president.

Question: You were trained in the Soviet Union. Are you interested in mending Soviet-Egyptian relations?

Answer: The Soviet president has sent me a message congratulating me on my election as president of the republic. It asks whether we in Egypt seek to establish good relations with them and says that they are prepared to begin negotiations.

We are not against the establishment of good relations with any state in the whole world. We do not accept at all any state interfering in our internal affairs. We shall have relations with all states but on equal basis.

Question: Do you feel that you can establish relations with the Soviet Union on equal basis:

Answer: I can say that. [As received; Cairo MENA English version of 1905 GMT on 20 October provides the variant answer, "I can't tell you that."]

Question: Do you speak Russian?

Answer: I understand Russian and I can speak it, but I do not have a good grasp of grammer.

Question: Are you prepared to go beyond what President as-Sadat said in his letter to former U.S. President Carter on permitting the United States to use the Ra's Banas base. Are you prepared to do something more formal than this?

Answer: No.

Question: Why not?

Answer: No more than this. This is our policy. President as-Sadat said he will give you facilities and he mentioned the reasons why. This policy was charted when President as-Sadat was alive and I will maintain it. There is no reason why I should change it. We will not give bases to any state.

We have spoken about the Soviet relations and I hope you will not get the impression that I intend to start any negotiations with the Soviets at present. I have told you that we have relations with many states in all parts of the world that are established on the basis of equality and noninterference in our domestic affairs.

Question: Why does Egypt want a reconciliation with the Arabs now? You have gone a long way without them for 3 years.

Answer: I can tell you that they began their present conduct with us since President as-Sadat's initiative. When we signed the Camp David agreements and after signing the peace treaty and the exchange of ambassadors, some Arab states in the rejectionist camp started opening fire and they prompted the other states to do so. I remember that the Syrians announced a decision that they would not establish good relations with Egypt until Egypt abandoned the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. We will never annul them.

Question: Your diplomatic relations with the Arab states are cut off. Despite this fact, Egyptians are working there and the trade with them is continuing. There are exchanges between you except on the diplomatic level.

Answer: You are completely correct. You realize what the relations between the Arabs and Egypt were when we started the Camp David process and the hell they poured on us. Things began to calm down gradually. We are not retrieving our lands. We are retrieving our territory once again.

Question: Do you have heroes?

Answer: I was the commander of the armed forces during the October war. Did you know this?

Question: Do you have historical heroes. Is there a person you are proud of?

Answer: I am not prepared to discuss this now.

Question: Thank you, Mr President.

ABU GHAZALAH ON USSR MACHINATIONS IN MIDEAST

NC210658 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH notes a statement by Minister of Defense Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah yesterday that the Soviet Union has been inciting tension between Egypt and Libya in order to kindle a confrontation to test the United States, so that Moscow can find out how far the United States will go in supporting Egypt. The paper also notes the defense minister's statement that Soviet ships are on alert in Syria to transport two armored battalions from Syria to Libya.

GHALI ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC201448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt, as a state, is interested in maintaining good relations with the world's great powers. He added that Egypt's relations with the United States must be viewed in light of the fact that Egypt has no desire to play the role of policeman in the area for anybody. He said: We are a nonaligned state and our special relationship with the United States cannot possibly influence our nonalignment.

Regarding Europe's participation in the multinational force, Dr Ghali said that if some European states wished to participate in this force, that would be tantamount to a first practical step by the European Community to contribute to resolving the Middle East problem and the first practical implementation of the Venice declaration.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Egypt had intensive contacts last week with Italy, France and Britain on the formation of the multinational force.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS URGE SHORTER STATE OF EMERGENCY

PM161409 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 12 Oct 81 p 5

[Layli 'Abd as-Salam report: "Opposition agrees to state of emergency announcement, disagrees with emergency duration of 1 year"]

[Excerpt] The [Constitutional and Legislative Affairs] Committee presented its decision to the People's Assembly at its Wednesday session and the members began discussion.

The first to speak was Counselor Mumtaz Nassar, independent, who said, "I agree with the legislative committee on the justifications for a state of emergency, but the time specified for the state of emergency, 1 year, is a long time." Mumtaz Nassar added, "I believe 1 month will be sufficient to restore the situation in the country to normal, especially since the state of emergency diminishes the constitutional rights of the citizens."

Dr Kamil Laylah of the National Party responded to counselor Mumtaz Nassar, saying, "The right to declare a state of emergency is a constitutional right, and specifying the duration is the right of the executive authority. If the executive branch sees a state of emergency is no longer needed, it can be lifted. When the powers whose responsibility it is to maintain the security of the country see there is no longer a need for such a state, the situation can be reversed, whether the state of emergency has lasted a day or a month."

Counselor Mumtaz Nassar responded to Dr Kamil Laylah, saying, "As long as the government has commited itself to a year, and our only recourse is the government, will it be possible, if after a month things have returned to normal, for the government to announce the removal of the state of emergency?"

Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Labor Party, spoke next, saying, "From this place the late President Anwar as-Sadat said to us: I advise that you do not agree to declare a state of emergency."

He added, "This shows his belief that a state of emergency should not be resorted to unless absolutely necessary. This state requires that we hear an explanation from the government of the duration of the emergency." Ibrahim Shukri called for the elimination of the state of emergency in the event the country has no need of it.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, deputy prime minister, spoke for the government saying "I was not expecting a debate over this subject. At the morning session Mumtaz Nassar spoke of his distress over the crimes and offenses. We did not declare a state of emergency except to confront these crimes and offenses and I was hoping to hear him support this decision. The government has made no statement about a sepeific duration."

National Party Vice President for Foreign Affairs Mustafa Khalil supported Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, reaffirming that the Emergency Law was not presented for the purpose of protecting the stability of the country. "Thank God, the country is stable. The Emergency Law was enacted to confront the murderers and traitors who want to fight and disrupt the peace and security of the populace."

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON WANTED MEN

NC162122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry requests all citizens who know anything about Najih Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Abu al-'Ala Madi Abu al'Ala, Muhyi ad-Din Ahmad 'Isa and veterinarian Hilmi Muhammad Muhammad 'Abd al-Mughith to furnish the information they have to the nearest police station or call telephone numbers 32300, 24534 and 33981.

While it is confident citizens will cooperate arresting the aforementioned accused persons, the Interior Ministry wishes to draw attention to Order No 1 for 1981 issued by the deputy prime minister and interior minister which bans sheltering, hiding or keeping quiet about persons who are engaged in activities disturbing public security, threatening national unity and social peace or the safety of the homeland, or any person who is wanted for arrest or against whom an order for his apprehension had been issued. Every person who contravenes this will be subject to imprisonment as stipulated in this order.

The Interior Ministry also wishes to draw attention to the fact that any person who has any information related to any of the aforementioned persons must notify the police as soon as he learns of this information. Whoever contravenes this shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than 3 months.

AL-AHRAM CITES DISCOVERY OF URANIUM DEPOSITS

NC170824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) -- Field studies conducted by U.S. and Egyptian experts indicate the existence of 7,000 sites in Egypt containing deposits of the nuclear raw materials uranium and thorium. The National Center for Remote Sensing also participated in these studies.

In today's edition, AL-AHRAM says that the comprehensive satellite survey covered about 200,000 square kilometers and that it has confirmed the existence of 50 sites in which uranium production seems economically feasible. Detailed studies have been made on four of these sites. Geological missions have discovered about 20 uranium "veins" embedded in granite boulders along the Qinah-Safajah Highway. They are estimated to contain a reserve of about 5,000 tons of raw uranium. Studies have also indicated that the confirmed uranium reserves of Egypt amount to around 14,700 tons.

BUTRUS GHALI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NC182022 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has lauded the historic decision to establish peace with Israel. He said: This decision has borne fruit in the economic sphere and has restored prosperity. Even if it has not been achieved with the speed the Egyptian puablic was expecting, a greater majority of the people are now in a much better position than 5, 6 or 7 years ago.

In an exclusive statement broadcast by "France Entier" radio in its program "Magazine 45," Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that the Egyptian economy is in a state of revival. Dr Ghali explained that the revival of the Egyptian economy is represented by oil income, which is estimated at about $2 billion. He said: This is someting new because during the Israeli occupation of the Sinai the Israelis used this oil. He said: There is another income estimated at $1 billion which comes from the ships passing through the Suez Canal. This is also something new. Furthermore, we get about $1 billion from tourism. Therefore, the new sources of income which have been received since the start of the peace process amount to about $4 billion.

Dr Butrus Ghali also explained that the current revival of the Egyptian economy was also due to the work force and the Egyptian experts working in the Arab world, in addition to those working in Canada, the United States and Africa. He said: We have between 2.5 and 3 million Egyptian experts working in the Arab world and Africa. Their income is estimated between $2 and $2.5 billion. On the challenges facing Egypt, Dr Butrus Ghali said: One million babies are born in Egypt every year. Therefore, during the coming 10 years Egypt's population will increase by about 12 million. At the same time, the cultivable area in Egypt is limited, between 3 and 4 percent of the land, while the rest is desert. The challenge facing us now is how to cultivate the desert; this is the primary challenge. The secondary challenge is how to move out of the Nile Valley. Another challenge is how to limit the centralization of Cairo and to establish new cities and towns outside Cairo, which now includes between 7 and 8 million people while it was originally designed to hold 1-2 million. This will remain a long term problem.

CORRECTIONS TO DENUNCIATION OF FAHD PEACE PLAN

The following corrections to the item entitled "Clandestine Radio Denounces Prince Fahd Plan" published in the 20 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page D 8 are supplied from a rebroadcast on the Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic at 1945 GMT on 19 October:

Paragraph three, line five should read "in exchange for a nominal recognition of the PLO."

Paragraph four, line one, the indistinct word should read "approve". Line four to the end of the paragraph should read "The proposed Saudi plan does not take into consideration the Arab people's unity and solidarity. This unity and solidarity exists despite the Arab reactionary agent regimes. This unity and solidarity exists by the Arab masses' opposition of and firm stand against the treasonous Camp David accords and all similar colonialist schemes whatever their clever verbiage and misleading names."

Paragraph five, line two should read "and reactionary regimes in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and others."

COMMUNIQUE 496: PLANES ATTACK BANDAR-E SHAHPUR

JN191634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi planes attacked the Iranian port of Bandar-e Shahpur and the military installations near it this morning, scoring direct hits and setting them on fire. This came in communique No 496, issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the results of the military operation carried out in the operational sectors during the last 24 hours. The communique put the Iranian losses at 41 killed and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Everyday and no matter how long the war continues, our valiant armed forces confirm their ability to deal painful blows to the enemy in the depth of its territory so that the enemy can learn a lesson, return to its senses and recognize our legitimate and just rights. Following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Eleven were killed and 1 stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Abadan region.
B. Eight of charlatan Khomeyni's guards were killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Two were also killed and one stockpile of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the same region.
C. Nine were killed in the Nowsud region.
D. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Three were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Meymak region opposite one of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Three were killed in the Sumar region.
G. Two were killed and one tank, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Shush region.
H. One stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Our planes attacked the port of Bandar-e Shahpur and the military positions near it this morning, scoring direct hits. Fire was seen blazing in their installations. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 41 killed and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one personnel carrier and three vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1981

Details of Air Raid

JN201050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) -- The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH published here today said that Iraqi planes have inflicted heavy losses on Bandar-e Shahpur port north of the Arab Gulf.

The newspaper, published by the Defense Ministry's Department of Political Guidance, said that during their raid on the port yesterday morning, Iraqi pilots scored direct hits on port installations, a number of boats and launches and on two large ships in the port. The pilots saw flames and columns of smoke emanating from the targets, the paper adds.

The paper expects a further setback to the Iranian economy as a result of the raid, saying that the raid will completely paralyze the enemy's economy and affect Iran's activities in the near future.

The paper affirms that Iraqi planes have scored direct hits on other installations and military positions adjacent to Bandar-e Shahpur port, currently known as Bandar-e Khomeyni. The planes returned safely to base.

The enemy planes, the paper adds, did not dare to intercept the raiding Iraqi planes "and have become accustomed to fleeing as soon as Iraqi planes appear in the sky."

SOVIET COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

JN191142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (INA) -- Two Iraqi delegations began talks here today with Soviet officials on cooperation in the fields of industry and electrical power. The Iraqi-Soviet talks come within the context of the meetings of two joint subcommittees. The subcommittees emanated from the joint Permanent Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation that met in Baghdad last April. The first subcommittee is responsible for cooperation in the field of electrical power and for operating, maintaining and completing electrical projects being implemented by the Soviet side in Iraq.

The second subcommittee will set up industrial projects and follow up implementation of the permanent committee's resolutions.

The agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed in Baghdad in April during the visit to Iraq by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations.

GHAYDAN RECEIVES SOVIET MARITIME OFFICIAL

JN201309 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of transport and communications, today received Nikolaychuk, Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet, and his delegation. The discussions during the meeting centered on cooperation between the two friendly countries in the fields of transport and communications.

The meeting was also attended by Rashid Salim al-'Ali, Ministry of Transport and Communications under secretary for planning affairs.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN171245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived here this afternoon at the beginning of his tour of the Arab Gulf states. The Jordanian monarch was accorded a grand official reception headed by President Saddam Husayn and 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC members, ministers, and senior Iraqi officials.

His majesty King Husayn's delegation comprises Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

King Husayn Leaves for Kuwait

JN181020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Baghdad for Kuwait today on the second leg of his Gulf tour at the end of a 1-day visit to Iraq.

The Jordanian monarch held talks here with President Saddam Husayn. The two leaders made a comprehensive review of the most prominent issues in the Arab region as part of consultations between the Arab brothers in the interest of the Arab nation. The two leaders also held a closed meeting.

DAILY ON AWACS, U.S.-EGYPTIAN COMMITTEE

JN191947 Baghdad INA in English 1845 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad 19 Oct (INA) -- The Baghdad daily AL-JUMHURIYAH Monday disclosed that the two U.S. AWACS aircraft entered the Egyptian airspace on October 10, five days ahead the announcement of the Pentagon.

The daily, quoting informed sources in Cairo as saying the two AWACS landed at an air-base western Cairo at the same day of As-Sadat's burial, with 300 technicians in addition to a coordination crew and a command group of high ranking U.S. officers. The sources said a joint U.S.-Egyptian committee was formed after As-Sadat's assassination to control the situation in the Egyptian Armed Forces.

The committee itself took the decision of declaring the state of emergency in the armed forces and restricting the use of fire only by orders while a large number of officers suspected of disloyalty were arrested, it added.

Gen Robert Kingston, in charge of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and who was present in Cairo on October 6, the day of As-Sadat's killing, headed the U.S. side in the joint military U.S.-Egyptian committee, the sources disclosed.

AHVAZ CITIZENS ON ARRIVAL OF U.S. ARMS IN IRAN

JN191757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Ahvaz -- Ahvaz citizens in the occupied territories of the Ahvaz region revealed important and new information about the armament cooperation between the racist Persian regime and the racist Zionist entity during the aggressive war imposed on Iraq by the Persian regime. They also revealed the Syrian regime's role in this cooperation.

They stressed to the correspondent of the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah in Ahvaz that quantities of U.S.-made ammunition and weapons have arrived in Iran via the Zionist entity. They added that special charlatan Khomeyni guards connected with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the so-called Iranian Majlis, are in charge of unloading them and dispatching them to the competent quarters in Tehran. These shipments are paid for through Rafsanjani's brother-in-law, who is currently in Paris, and through a number of special charlatan Khomeyni guards, who have recently been sent to a number of Persian embassies in European capitals.

ROMANIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DINCA VISITS

Confers with Ramadan

JN150832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, currently in Iraq at the head of an economic and technical delegation. The discussions focused on the means to develop economic and technical relations between the two countries and to expand bilateral cooperation. Dinca heads the Romanian side to the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Joint Minutes Signed

JN161926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn received a written message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on bilateral relations and spheres of joint cooperation.

The message was conveyed to President Saddam Husayn during an audience here tonight with Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister. The audience was also attended by [Hasan 'Ali], Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and minister of trade; and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting chief of the president's office.

Iraq and Romania tonight signed joint minutes for economic, commercial and technical cooperation between the two countries. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali and for the Romanian side by Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

The minutes stipulate further developing of bilateral economic and technical cooperation and expansion of trade exchange between the two countries. The kinds of goods that will be exchanged will be defined according to the next year's plan.

Dinca Departs 17 Oct

JN171034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister for economic affairs, left Baghdad for home at dawn today, winding up a 4-day visit to Iraq.

Ion Dinca expressed pleasure at having visited Iraq and said he had handed a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on relations between the two friendly countries. He praised the positive results of the fifth session of the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which will promote bilateral economic cooperation and expand trade between the two friendly countries. He also praised the results of his meetings with Iraqi officials on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in various fields for the welfare of the friendly peoples.

BRIEFS

IRAQI-BELGIAN COOPERATION -- Iraq and Belgium today signed joint minutes on cooperation between the two countries. The minutes stipulate the two sides' efforts to expand and diversify their trade exchanges. Minutes also dealt with training, joint studies and the transfer of technology. [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 81 JN]

KING HUSAYN RETURNS AFTER ARAB STATES TOUR

JN201302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Amman -- His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation returned to Amman this afternoon at the end of an Arab tour that included Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman. The tour lasted 4 days.

His majesty reviewed with leaders of our sisterly states the political situation in the Arab nation in the light of new developments in the Arab and international fields. His majesty and the leaders of the countries he visited appraised joint Arab action since the Amman summit. They stressed the importance of unifying Arab ranks and strengthening solidarity in order to ensure serving higher Arab interests. His majesty also reviewed the close relations linking Jordan to our sisterly states.

His majesty was received at the airport by Her Majesty Queen Nur, Crown Prince Hasan, the president of the National Consultative Council, his highness the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, ministers, ambassadors of the countries his majesty visited and a number of senior officials.

Those who returned with his majesty were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashimite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS HUSAYN'S ARAB, INTERNATIONAL MOVES

JN210713 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Honorable Pan-Arab Move," AR-RA'Y says: His Majesty King Husayn returned home yesterday from an extensive tour during which he visited Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman. With this tour, Jordan's moves to achieve common Arab willpower have covered a large area of ground under circumstances indicating that the Arabs have no choice but to adhere to a firm and clear line vis-a-vis the rapid developments taking place around them and the ideas concerning the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to their question.

Needless to say, common Arab willpower is not only a pan-Arab demand, but also a European demand. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has declared on several occasions that such willpower is essential if there is to be any worthwhile European move. Furthermore, common Arab willpower is also a most essential pillar for strengthening the Arab position in the Arab-U.S. dialogue, which will enter an important phase with King Husayn's visit to the United States early next month and the talks he will hold there with the leaders of the U.S. Administration.

Undoubtedly, Jordanian concern for a common Arab willpower prior to this tour is characteristic of the Jordanian role, which adheres to the pan-Arab line and truly and firmly expresses the mature Arab willpower in all forums and under all circumstances. The nature of the Jordanian role is known to all Arabs. This role is represented by the call for closing Arab ranks and building the intrinsic Arab power, which must begin, before anything else, by achieving a common willpower.

The nature of the Jordanian role on the international level is also known to the Arabs and all others. This role is represented by defending Arab rights through strong logic, balanced judgment and keeping the Arab identity out of the axes of conflict and polarization. These two roles, which complement one another, stem from Jordan's belief in its mission and sincerity in performing its pan-Arab responsibilities, of which it is proud. Thus, King Husayn's tour which ended yesterday was an honorable pan-Arab move which our masses greatly appreciate and look forward to positive results from it.

TIMES DEPLORES U.S. MINORITY LOBBYING POWER

JN200805 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Not Yet Free"]

[Text] We are moved by the fine words of United States President Ronald Reagan at the ceremony commemorating the battle of Yorktown that freed the American colonies from British rule 200 years ago. We share his sentiments, and those of the free world, that human rights would always defeat tyranny and totalitarianism.

But we would like to add our own footnote to the ringing passion of Mr Reagan. We would like to remind him that in the eyes of many people in the world, it is the United States today that represents the forces of tyranny, albeit of a different sort than that which was fought by the armies of George Washington. Suffice it to remind our friends in the United States that their president rings the chimes of liberty at a time when the United States continues to bankroll and perpetuate the longest military occupation in the 20th century -- the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

Tyranny and totalitarianism are our enemies too. But we would like to add to the list of evil forces in the world today the ability of free governments to subjugate their freedom of action to the demands of minority lobbies and pressure groups equipped with an arsenal of political oppression and blackmail that is as bad as any tyrannical system anywhere in the world.

If tyranny is bad, the grotesque disfiguration of a free political system into a subservient collaborator in occupation of other people's land is equally bad. The anniversary of the battle of Yorktown reminds us that the battle for human freedom and dignity is not yet totally won, and that yesterday's freedom fighter can be horribly transformed into today's villain.

TALKS ON TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

JN201334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Engineer 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for prime minister's affairs and minister of transport, today received Romanian Minister of Transport Maroiv [title as received]. During the meeting talks dealt with reviewing bilateral relations between Jordan and Romania in the various fields of transportation and ways of strengthening them. Discussions also dealt with the possibility of joint cooperation in the fields of training and manufacture of railroad spare parts as well as in other fields after the necessary coordination between the quarters concerned.

Mr Maroiv arrived in Amman today from Baghdad en route to Romania.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR MEETS SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC211000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting was held this morning between President Ilyas Sarkis and Saudi Ambassador in Beirut Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who had returned from his country. The discussion dealt with the resumption of the Arab followup committee activities, the obstacles hindering the implementation of all its resolutions and the Saudi Arabian stand regarding the coming phase.

After the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir told reporters: I conveyed to President Sarkis the results of my consultations with senior Saudi officials and the Saudi Arabian stand regarding the coming phase. Ambassador ash-Sha'ir also said that as soon as he returns to his embassy he will hold a meeting to be attended by Col Muhammad Ghanim and Ambassadors 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan and Mahmud al-Ma'muri to acquaint them with all the details. Asked whether the followup committee will resume its meetings soon at the ambassadorial level under the chairmanship of President Sarkis, he said that this will be decided upon at today's meeting.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir described the present phase as critical and said that a dense shadow was cast on all current efforts but it is hoped that it will not hinder them.

At 1015, President Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss the general situation and to brief him of his meeting with the Saudi ambassador.

AL-WAZZAN BRIEFS UK DELEGATION ON SITUATION

NC201704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received -- at his office in the government house -- the British parliamentary information delegation which is currently visiting Lebanon by official invitation to acquaint themselves with the current situation. This comes within the framework of the international information campaign to support southern Lebanon. The delegation was accompanied by the director general of the Information Ministry, Mr Radwan Mawlawi.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with the delegation for about 1 hour and explained the reasons behind the Lebanese crisis and the solutions that should be drawn up by the international community.

Regrettably, however, Lebanon found out that those who adhere to democracy throughout the world have stabbed democracy by their deeds. Nevertheless, Lebanon did not abandon the democratic values but went to the United Nations out of its belief that the United Nations' concepts are based on democractic principles, the principles of freedom and the people's right to self-determination.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan continued: Prior to the establishment of Israel, the region suffered from routine problems which are characteristic of the developing countries that are trying to achieve development and progress. However, Israel's establishment turned the region into a fighting arena. As a matter of fact, it was the West that allowed the establishment of this racist state in the region. He added: The world is looking for peace, but not for the foundations to achieve a real peace.

Referring to the Palestinian tragedy and its repercussions on Lebanon, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Just as we believed at the beginning, the Palestinians believed that the United Nations would be able to restore their rights.

However, the United Nations did not succeed in this mission. Therefore, new leaders emerged in the Arab world who called for the restoration of these rights by force. The prime minister blamed the major Western countries for supporting Israel's defiance of the UN resolutions. At this point, Prime Minister al-Wazzan stressed that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East problem and that attention must be given to solving it to enable the solution of the various other problems stemming from it. The prime minister stressed the positive initiative made by the UN secretary general and supported by the international public opinion. He also noted the Saudi initiative which made us attain a cease-fire in the south. However, this cease-fire will remain fragile as long as it is not supported by a worldwide force. The prime minister asked: Why does the United States use its veto power to block the deterring denunciations against Israel? He added: When the role of the United States, which is considered the leader of the Free World, is discontinued -- should those who start seeking new allies get blamed? He added: In this respect, we have put our trust in other democratic countries in Europe. He affirmed that Lebanon has rejected the U.S. behavior embodied by the Camp David policies which might have led to Lebanon's partition and the resettlement of the Palestinians therein. However, these policies had died even before As-Sadat's assassination.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: Unless the Palestinians are given the right to return to their country and establish their country on its soil, turmoil will continue throughout the world and might develop into something worse.

Replying to the British delegation's questions, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We are hearing about many solutions, but what interests us are the principles on which these solutions are based. We support the Palestinian people's right to return to their country and establish their state. Prime Minister al-Wazzan urged the British people and government to work for achieving peace in the region on just, democratic principles.

The prime minister extended his gratitude to the international forces in the south as well as to the countries that contributed to sending them. He added: The presence of these forces is a positive occurrence. However, these forces must be given the powers and the means that would enable them to achieve their full mission, namely, to ensure full Israeli withdrawal and to help in bringing the legal authority to the south.

The British parliamentary information delegation thanked the prime minister for his welcome and sketch of the overall picture of the south and the region. The British delegation later headed for Bustrus Palace and was welcomed by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus who met them for 75 minutes and discussed with them the developments in Lebanon and the region.

AL-AS'AD REELECTED CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SPEAKER

NC201048 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has won the speakership of the Chamber of Deputies for the 15th time. He got 66 votes while his rival Deputy 'Abd al-Latif az-Zayn got 13 votes. One ballot was invalid and another was blank. Therefore, the total number of votes was 81 for 81 voting deputies. Speaker al-As'ad is now delivering his speech.

Postelection Statement

NC201602 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] After his reelection, Speaker al-As'ad delivered an address in which he thanked those who renewed their trust in him. He then talked about the importance of democracy on Lebanon's political scene and the role that has been given to the Chamber of Deputies -- a role which it has carried out in the best possible manner and under the direst circumstances. He also stressed the importance of the Lebanese accord in resolving the Lebanese crisis.

Speaker Al-Asad spoke at length about the current situation in the south and blamed the Arab countries for not carrying out their duty in this respect and in not facing the danger that is looming over the south and, in turn, against all the Arabs. He also took the Arab countries to task for not drawing up the Arab strategy needed to face this danger.

The speaker also blamed the big international powers for not giving southern Lebanon and the Lebanese crisis in general the attention they deserve. Speaker Al-Asad stressed that the Lebanese are in agreement with each other which, in his opinion, is their real hope of rescue and the rescue of their country which is threatened by extinction.

CLASHES FOLLOW ASSASSINATION OF AMAL OFFICIAL

NC201300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The security situation today was disturbed by several incidents. The day began with the assassination of an Amal Movement official in the western area of the capital. He was Hasan Shirri, a wholesale merchant in the vegetable market in Al-Musaytibah. Two gunmen on a motorcycle shot Shirri and then disappeared.

The incident was followed by clashes with light- and medium-size weapons, resulting in a number of casualties. The situation in the area is still tense.

TALAS VISTS, ADDRESSES FORCES IN LEBANON

JN201858 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 20 Oct (SANA) -- Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense, visited today several units in Lebanon within the Arab Deterrent Forces.

General Talas was accompanied on this visit by Maj Gen Hasan Turkumani, director of the Political Department.

General Talas conveyed to the fighters President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and his wishes of success in their pan-Arab duties. General Talas also reiterated that the Palestinian cause is our primary cause and that we shall not allow anyone to harm it. He explained that Syria has chosen the course of confrontation of the usurper Zionist enemy. He added: We shall pursue this course regardless cost or sacrifice.

General Talas said: Events have confirmed the soundness of Syria's course at all levels and, in this respect, referred to Syria's efforts to end the shedding of Arab blood in the Lebanese arena. He added: We are struggling for an independent and unified Lebanon within the Arab family.

The minister of defense stressed that the fierce onslaught the United States is trying to escalate against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is merely an escape mechanism.

General Talas added that the United States has received a new blow with the death of its agent, As-Sadat, who was executed at the hands of the heroes of the Egyptian Arab people. That is why it tries to use Ja'far Numayri to have him implement its impudent threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

General Talas stressed Syria's complete solidarity with Libya and said: We shall defeat traitor Ja'far Numayri and all the agents in Egypt and those who stand behind them.

STANCE ON EGYPTIAN REGIME REMAINS UNCHANGED

JN161242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following: To remove all ambiguity and to reply to U.S.-Zionist propaganda, whose purpose is to save the face of the ruling regime in Egypt, we would like to affirm that the Arab nation's stand is not tied to the ruler of that regime but to the regime's policy.

Thus, our stand on the ruling regime in Egypt will remain firm so long as this regime continues to occupy a position whereby it betrays the Arab nation's issues, including the Egyptian people's issues; so long as it has not utterly rejected the Camp David accords; and so long as it has not returned to the Arab position to continue the military, political and economic struggle against world Zionism and its base, Israel.

So long as the essence and policy of the ruling regime in Egypt is the same as As-Sadat's regime, the Arab nation must strengthen its position and escalate its struggle to attack this regime until it finally falls and the Egyptian people assume their position as the vanguard of the Arab nation.

TISHRIN WARNS AGAINST FOLLOWING EGYPT'S COURSE

JN210910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Camp David Accords Doomed to Failure," TISHRIN says: The United States is currently exerting intensive efforts to make the Egyptian regime abide completely by the Camp David accords and all their concomitants. Consequently, the United States and Israel are attaching paramount importance to every statement made by an Egyptian official with regard to commitment to As-Sadat's course and the Camp David accords, as well as to the peace treaty.

The U.S. attitude since the departure of As-Sadat is not reassuring for the future. This is evident in U.S. official statements and U.S. muscle flexing. The dispatch of two AWACS planes, some obsolete bombers dating back to the Vietnam war and 4,000 airborne soldiers can never alter the course of progress in the area nor upset the balance of power. More likely, the U.S. measures are directed against the Egyptian regime to force it to pursue As-Sadat's course -- the blind alley which brought As-Sadat to his unhappy end. The USSR-Israeli apprehension resulting from As-Sadat's assassination is best expressed by Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg's statement in which he said: We must have time to assess whether it was a man or a policy that was assassinated in Cairo. Washington and Tel Aviv hope that it was a man and not a policy.

Continuing, TISHRIN says: Reality says it was a policy that fell. It was a course rejected by the people of Egypt and the Arab masses as well as by the Arab countries represented at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. This reality cannot be changed by pursuing As-Sadat's course or by modifying his policy. The situation in Egypt and in the Arab homeland renders it inevitable that As-Sadat's course will be totally wrecked sooner or later.

TISHRIN points out that As-Sadat's experience has confirmed two very important matters.

1. Adhering to U.S. policy cannot bring about a settlement that would respond to the Arabs' minimum legitimate demands nor would economic prosperity be achieved via a new Marshal Plan voiced and advocated by As-Sadat up to the last moment of his life.

2. The Arab masses in Egypt and other countries categorically reject concessions and relinquishing national and pan-Arab rights or an inch of national soil. These masses also reject subservience to U.S. imperialism and capitulation to Israel. The Arab masses, armed with their revolutionary power, are capable of wiping out every policy hostile to their interests and every ruler that moves toward the enemy ranks.

It would be understandable for the United States and some European countries to show sorrow over As-Sadat and apprehension over Camp David and to move to a new stage in which they try to reconcile the Egyptian regime and some Arab sides on the basis of embellishing the contents of the Camp David accords and constructing a new framework for their objectives. But it would be incomprehensible and unacceptable for some Arabs to slip into such positions now that As-Sadat has fallen and agent and defeatist regimes have collapsed. A new kind of Arab popular uprising is overwhelming the Arab world to eliminate the pillars and interests of imperialism.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says: Wrecking the Camp David accords is a collective Arab decision adopted during the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. Every Arab side must abide by this decision. Every Arab side that refrains from marshalling potentials in the battle to wreck the Camp David accords and every attempt to initiate new endeavors in the area by accepting the stages achieved by the accords thus far are hostile to the Arab masses and are doomed to failure.

TISHRIN CRITICIZES ARABS, EUROPE ON CAMP DAVID

JN201015 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN says: Although a number of Arab regimes refrained from issuing statements on Husni Mubarak's political tendencies, signs indicate that some of these regimes are actually trying to give a false impression that Mubarak's regime is different from that of As-Sadat and are spreading this impression in service of an old objective -- to free the Camp David accords and their secret addendums of their stifling factors and to make them more acceptable to some Arab countries which are friendly to the United States. The talk of returning Husni Mubarak's regime to Arab ranks, is unacceptable, unsound, unreasonable and unconvincing.

Why are some European countries, closely linked with these Arab regimes and with the Egyptian regime in particular, trying to give life to the Camp David accords and to issue clear-cut statements on these accords at this particular time? Isn't it because there is a common U.S. denominator among them? The European countries claim they are independent of the United States and that they are eager to establish a just and comprehensive solution to the so-called Middle East crisis in order to peddle the Camp David accords. However, all these claims will collapse by the clear-cut admission to be made in a few days that the EEC supports the full implementation of these accords, as was asserted yesterday by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. The EEC has made these claims before, but they collapsed when the independent European initiative was wrecked.

Some Arab countries have declared their stand on the so-called return of Egypt to the Arab fold, although the head of the Egyptian regime has, since As-Sadat's assassination, repeatedly asserted that he would pursue his predecessor's policy and that he would be dutybound to implement the Camp David accords. This came in Mubarak's press statements and successive telegrams. Furthermore, Butrus Ghali asserted at the funeral of his friend Dayan that the Arab countries which would like to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt should understand that Egypt will not give up its commitments to the Camp David accords.

Accordingly, we must raise the following question: How can we return the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold under the current circumstances? This could be done either by wiping out this regime or by joining it and running panting after it. Indeed, it seems likely that regimes are now preparing themselves to accept the second alternative, since Numayri has announced he is ready to return Egypt to the Arabs and vice versa. Numayri is getting ready to attack Libya without anyone trying to deter him even by words.

AL-ASAD CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH LEADER

JN202005 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Text" of congratulations cable from President Hafiz al-Asad to Gen Wojcieh Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], I would like to congratulate you on the confidence your comrades in the party have placed in you and to convey to you in my name and on behalf of the Ba'th Party Command my sincere wishes for success in your responsibilities. These responsibilities increase given the present circumstances the Polish People's Republic is experiencing. We, however, are confident that the Polish people, under PZPR leadership and your direction, will overcome the obstacles they are facing and safeguard the course of progress and socialism and Poland's position, which is hostile to imperialism.

I wish you joy and success and for the Polish people success in their struggle for their progress and prosperity.

AL-ASAD TO VISIT BULGARIA END OF OCTOBER

JN191331 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, 19 Oct (SANA) -- It was announced here today that President Hafiz al-Asad will make an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the end of October at the invitation of Chairman Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S MUBARAK

TA210830 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Egyptian President Husni Mubarak interviewed in Cairo by correspondents Mira Avrekh and Eli'ezer Strauch -- date not indicated]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak announced he might visit Israel at the end of 1981 or the beginning of next year.

Mubarak again emphasized his commitment to pursue the peace process in accordance with policy guidelines laid down by his predecessor, President as-Sadat. In reply to the many questions he was asked, he replied in jest: "I think I will order a huge billboard," meanwhile gesturing with his hands to illustrate its size, "on which I will write the following: There is no change, there is no change in our relations with Israel."

In regard to the Palestinian problem, Mubarak said that if and when a Palestinian state is established, strong measures will be taken to prevent it from becoming a Soviet satellite. "We will never accept a Soviet presence on the threshold of our countries," the new Egyptian president said.

Mubarak, a soft-spoken man, at first appeared to be a bit reserved, but was soon found to be a hearty conversationalist who can establish contact and put his guests at ease. He does not have the verbal glow As-Sadat had, and he states his opinions in simple words. "If I have anything to say, I say it simply and directly, without any brilliance or verbal meanderings. I also prefer the most direct and simple questions," he said.

Even though he speaks softly and only rarely raises his voice, and that is in order to emphasize a certain point, one can observe in his face the features of a strong and determined man. He received us in his temporary office in Al-'Urubah Palace not far from his home. The palace is private property nationalized during the times of An-Nasir, but it will soon return to its former owner. In the reception hall, with its high ceiling and tapestry covered walls, were marble tables and chairs upholstered with damascus silk. His handshake was warm and strong.

"I would like to tell the Israeli people," he opened, "that President as-Sadat's initiative, his visit to your country and the warm welcome he was accorded, gave me and the Egyptian people the strongest feeling about the importance of peace. I appreciated it very, very much."

At this point, his voice raised somewhat, he added: "I want to assure you that we do not intend to alter the peace process in any way. We love peace. The people in Israel must help us achieve peace. For our part, we are 100-percent strong and determined in our resolve to strengthen and realize this goal. We grew tired of the 30 years of animosity and bloody wars and, as the late President as-Sadat said, the October war was the last war. We do not even think about the possibility that there might be a shift, a turning back from this path on our part."

Question: Perhaps you have heard about the latest events in Israel. A number of Knesset members have moved to Yamit. This is a group that includes people like Ge'ula Cohen and Rabbi Druckman. What is the message you would like to transmit to such "objectors?"

Answer: Look, we opted for the current peace process, ever since President as-Sadat's initiative. We signed the Camp David accords and the peace treaty, and we expect this treaty to be carried out in full. The treaty stipulates, if I am not mistaken, that full withdrawal from the Sinai should be carried out. For our part, we intend to fulfill our commitments for the sake of peace. The fact that there are groups of people who want to go to Yamit and cause trouble there is an internal Israeli problem. It is no concern of mine. But I know that the Government of Israel...and particularly Prime Minister Menahem Begin, when he visited here, I asked him: 'Peace forever?' And he replied: 'Yes, peace forever...' Therefore, to those who plan to settle in Yamit and hold on to it, I can only say that peace is dearer than anything else in the world, and in order for peace to exist, we must honor our commitments.

Question: In other words, you, the [former] commander of the Egyptian Air Force, were a soldier for peace?

Answer: Yes, we only fought for peace. The October war was not for the sake of war per se, or in order to kill human beings. We hate it.

Question: But there are people in Israel who doubt whether the very desire for peace can, in itself, prevent Egypt from reaching a reconciliation with the rest of the Arab world, even at the expense of the peace policy, after the completion of the pullback from the Sinai. How can you assure these people that this will not happen?

Answer: As I have already said, peace is more precious to us than anything else in the world. It is inconceivable that we would reject peace after our land is returned. Certainly we have friends, the Arabs. They, too, want peace; not only Egypt. They want peace. They do not want war. That is why we will welcome our Arab friends the moment they decide to join us. We do not intend to ignore the peace treaty, the Camp David accords or our relations with Israel for the sake of the recreation of ties with the other Arab countries. Our friends in the Arab countries know that we have sacrificed a lot for peace, which means that we would not be prepared to deny or reject what we have achieved in this area. What more promises and guarantees could I provide?

Question: Perhaps it has to do with the fact that peace is of practical importance to Egypt in its struggle for economic and social betterment?

Answer: Yes, certainly, when there is peace, it is possible to concentrate on concern for the people's welfare. When there is war, the well-being of the people necessarily gets a lower priority.

Question: How do you regard the chances of Arab countries joining a comprehensive peace?

Answer: Look, I cannot predict this, but if we could reach full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza -- and, as you know, an Egyptian delegation will visit Israel next week to continue the talks on this issue -- then we will be able to remove the most complex problem from our way. If we can, in the course of the talks, work out the principles of autonomy, and place the Palestinians at the beginning of the road, or pave it for them, then there will be good reason to expect the Palestinians to join the process.

Question: So far, the talks have been mostly of a purely academic nature: How to arrange seating, who will sit beside whom, what sort of autonomy will be granted, and the like. Do you have any plans to turn this philosophical discussion into something more practical, some new approach aimed at effecting a breakthrough?

Answer: At this stage I cannot tell you whether we will change our approach or not. This will take time, at first. Later, the two parties will have to be flexible and Israel must be more flexible regarding matters of principle. The Israelis understand our conception very well. Prime Minister Menahem Begin met President as-Sadat several times and he is familiar with our concepts, which are not about to be changed at all, because we are convinced of their justness. That is why you have got to be more flexible, especially after the death of President as-Sadat, and help advance the talks on agreement on the principles of autonomy with the aim of achieving it.

Question: How?

Answer: I cannot predict which way. We are talking about general principles that should be agreed upon in the course of the negotiations....

Question: Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said in an interview to a Lebanese newspaper that Camp David is, so far, the best framework....

Answer: Do you not agree with this?

Question: However, he added: "Unless there is an alternative." What alternative do you have?

Answer: We do not have any alternative; we have Camp David, and this is the basis from which we progress.

Question: Can we ask you a personal question? We know that your policy is very similar to your predecessor's, the late President Anwar as-Sadat. However, your style, so it seems, is different. Some people in Egypt claim that As-Sadat was too humane. He stopped the plotters against him too late, and that is why he was murdered. Everyone says you will employ "an iron fist." Could you elaborate?

Answer: You know I oppose the extremists who operate in our country through terrorism and try to disturb our normal life. That is why a military state of emergency was declared in Egypt. The only reason for it was the concern for the safety of the people and the stability of the country. We will not use such a military state of emergency in any way but to ensure the country's safety.

Question: Do you feel as mystical as President as-Sadat?

Answer: To an extent.

Question: Do you intend to build the mosque, church and synagogue atop St Catherine's, as President as-Sadat planned?

Answer: Sure, why not? Did you entertain any doubt about that?

Question: You are a deeply religious man, is that not so?

Answer: Yes, I am a religious man, but (with a smile) I am not fanatic.

Question: With your permission, we would like to go back to the Palestinian problem. Is your government taking any action to attract Palestinian figures to the autonomy plan? Do you maintain any contacts in the West Bank at all? For example, Mustafa Dudin, the leader of the village movement in the West Bank, has expressed willingness to talk this issue over with Egyptian leaders.

Answer: In fact, yes, I have received a letter from someone in the West Bank who expressed his desire to come to Egypt. I cannot remember his name and I did not know whom he represented. Before I approve this, I must know a little bit more about him.

Question: And do you have any ties with West Bank leaders through your embassy in Israel or through any other channel?

Answer: No, definitely not at the moment.

Question: Are you leaving this matter for Israel?

Answer: It would have been very good if the Israelis could attract the Palestinians. I encourage them to do something in this direction, but I must also say this: Representation for the Palestinians is a most complicated matter, and you know that already now there are so many organizations and groups presuming to represent the Palestinians, so that I would not like to make any predictions on this question. Right now, what we must do is make progress in our talks before we get to the principles. After we do this, we will face the question of who will represent the Palestinians, and we will see whether they accept what we agreed upon.

Question: Do you not fear that a Palestinian state would bring the Soviets first to our doorstep and then to Egypt's?

Answer: If and when a Palestinian state is established, the most stiff measures will be taken to prevent any sort of foreign presence there, whatever the circumstances.

Of course, we will not accept a Soviet presence there or in any other country in the region, but when we reach an agreement on a Palestinian state of any sort, we will have to give the Palestinians the opportunity to decide for themselves. This is very essential not only for you, but for us as well.

Question: How would you describe Egypt's position with respect to the PLO? Do you regard that organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians?

Answer: I would not like to enter into this question now. There are most complicated and complex points involved.

Question: How would you describe the situation regarding the Libyan threat to Sudan, Somalia and Oman in view of the tension that was created a few days ago, which suddenly calmed.

Answer: As I have already said, I am not preparing to attack any Arab country, not even Libya. There is no tension along our Libyan border, and to the best of my knowledge the Sudan-Chad border is currently quiet. We hope the Libyans will make a correct assessment of the situation and will avoid opening any kind of hostility with any country, because it will not be in Libya's interests, or those of Sudan, but only for those of foreign superpowers.

Question: Would it be correct to deduct from your remarks -- as well as from the fact that in your swearing-in speech you refrained from attacking any country or government -- that you intend to begin your term as president with a demonstration of goodwill toward all those who have opposed your country's policy?

Answer: Yes, I intend to show goodwill, in accordance with the conditons I mentioned earlier.

Question: Does this mean that you have begun or plan to begin forming contacts with those countreis which have severed their ties with Egypt?

Answer: I do not intend to take the initiative in forming contacts because Egypt has done nothing against those countries. They were the one to sever relations with us. All Egypt did was to launch the peace process and push it forward in the way that was -- and still is -- the only way possible. No Arab country offered any kind of alternative to our peace process. Our conquered land will be returned on 25 April. We have peace with Israel, we have diplomatic relations with Israel. We have normalization.

Question: Mr. President, you have just mentioned the normalization process. Could we, perhaps, ask you whether you are pleased with the way it is being implemented?

Answer: As far as this has to do with this question, I have already spoken to some Israelis. Do not try to push things. You might touch upon a sore spot. Keep everything at a low profile, and everything will continue normally, and everything will be far more productive. We have been promised that nothing would change!!! In fact, I will order a hugh placard, this big, and will write on it: "There is no change"... We want peace just as much as the Israelis, not less.

Question: When do you plan to make an official visit to Israel?

Answer: In a while. I do not think that this will cause any problem. At the moment, I am tied up with internal affairs. I have told Prime Minister Began that I might come at the end of this year.

Question: Before or after your visit to the United States in January?

Answer: I have not yet set a date for it, because right now my schedule is pretty tight. But it may take place at the end of the current year or the beginning of next year.

Question: And this will be your first real visit to Israel, right?

Answer: Well, I was in Beersheba, even though for some reason you do not take this into account. I must say I was deeply impressed by Beersheba.

Question: Following your meetings with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, would you say that the same "chemistry" that worked between Begin and President as-Sadat can also develo between you? We mean, calling each other by our first names?

Answer: Why not? You know that I worked very closely with President as-Sadat and in the past I had many opportunities to meet with Mr Begin...

Question: But you never called him "Menahem..."

Answer: Well, I am not used to calling a man older than myself by his first name. I am used to calling even a younger colleague "Mr" and you know that Mr Begin is older than I am.

JERUSALEM ARABIC: ARAB REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S DEATH

JN201730 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1125 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Sha'ul Barhim "observation"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the rejection front with its various states, structures and elements has been in a state of confusion, stupor and nervous tension ever since Anwar as-Sadat's assassination. Indeed, signs of this front's state show in the rejectionists' oscillations among various emotions.

At first, they were elated as their thirst for revenge was satisfied and expressed self-satisfaction and self-praise by saying such things as: Did we not tell you that we are the rejectionists and that we alone represent Arabism and defend its interests? Have we not said that As-Sadat and his group are traitors and apostates whose people will reckon with them and eradicate what they have done?

However, following their elation and gratification of a thirst for revenge, the rejectionists changed their emotions in view of President Husni Mubarak's firm stand and the commitment of the Egyptian people and state to continuing the peace march and the belief that there will be absolutely no retraction or neutrality on the deceased president's principles. Indeed, the rejectionists expressed wrath and exasperation toward the deceased president's successor and threatened that he and all those following Anwar as-Sadat's course would suffer a similar fate.

The acute feelings of wrath and exasperation and the threats they issued reflect those rejectionists' feelings of desperation and loss and a lack of self-confidence. Such weak leaders who sense more the decline of their popularity and the threats surrounding their regimes such as Hafiz al-Asad, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Saddam Husayn and Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime in Iran are the loudest and threaten the most.

However, against such a background those leaders' emotions, which oscillate between elation and gratification of a thirst for revenge, smugness, hope that there will be a withdrawal from peace, rage, threats, intensification of plots and against the Egyptian regime, the ashamed stammers and stutters of certain elements in the rejection front, voices singing their love of peace are heard. Yet there is no doubt that the main goal of those voices is to attract the attention of the civilized world, which desires peace and hates continuous dispute. Indeed such conciliatory voices are intended for this world -- which did not hide its shock as it listened to the elation expressed by Arab rulers, leaders and the rabble over the Egyptian president's death and their directions and instigation.

Among those who stutter songs on the love of peace, on the condition that such a peace is not that of As-Sadat or Camp David, is Yasir 'Arafat -- the head of the so-called PLO -- an organization whose name is associated with the rejection of peace, a peace with Israel and the Israeli people -- during his visit to Japan. We also find among those singers -- and with all due respect despite their boycotting of As-sadat's funeral, Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad, Saddam and Khomeyni in accordance with their continued solidarity with those rejecting the Camp David accords and the peace march -- the Saudi rulers.

Even though those rejectionists' talk about peace does not go beyond being an opportunistic maneuver in their confrontation of the two Camp David accords, it shows that As-Sadat's initiative and the resulting peace march are achieving one success after another. It is not only the Camp David accords which are considered a success which has resulted from the peace initiative. The rejectionists' were also forced to begin changing their tone and speak in a different language, which constitutes another success.

This change, which is technical and superficial today -- indeed, such a change was neither expected nor awaited for before Egypt turned toward peace and before the two parts of the Camp David accords were signed -- shows that the peace march has a future life. There is a future for those proceeding with the peace march but none for those rejectionists.

Herein lies in the long run the historic importance of what Egypt has offered and is offering: A great service for itself, the fraternal Arab peoples, the region and humanity in general.

AUTONOMY TALKS RESUME IN ISRAEL 21 OCTOBER

TA210915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Autonomy talks will resume in Tel Aviv today. The talks at the expert level will last 9 days. Their aim is to prepare a draft for an agreement in principle on autonomy. The agreement would be discussed by the heads of the delegations at a later date. The Egyptian delegation will be headed by the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Tahir Shash. The Israeli delegation will be led by Hayim Kubersky. The talks will also be attended by U.S. representatives.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EGYPT

TA210824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Communications Ministry headed by Director General Gid'on Lev left for Cairo this morning. The delegation will discuss the establishment of cable, telephone, telegraph and telex communications, as well as the rendering of communications services to Ofira and Nevi'ot after Israel's pullback from the Sinai and the sale of some communiations equipment to Egypt.

DELEGATION TO DISCUSS TOURISM AFFAIRS IN EGYPT

TA210740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Israel's tourism delegation headed by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir is leaving for Cairo this morning by bus. The official delegation is accompanied by 15 representatives of tourism entities in Israel, hoteliers and travel agents. The members of the delegation will tour Cairo's business center tomorrow to try and locate appropriate quarters for an Israeli Tourism Bureau which will open there. Our correspondent on tourism affairs, Beni Rom, asked Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir about the main topics that would be discussed with the Egyptians.

[Begin recording] [Sharir] We are taking with us a long list of operational proposals for increasing tourism traffic from Egypt to Israel, opening a tourism bureau in Egypt and for joint Egyptian-Israeli cooperation in foreign countries. Of course, we will also discuss the evacuation and running of tourism facilities in the Sinai after Israel's withdrawal and the bureaucratic procedures which will enable Israelis to visit in the Sinai so that the withdrawal and the ensuing situation do not upset Israeli tourism traffic.

I hope many of the proposals we raised in Israel during the visit of the Egyptian delegation as well as other proposals we will raise during this visit -- such as maritime traffic from Elat, the issue of visas and so on -- will be accepted so that we can bring back to Israel an agreement which will increase tourism traffic from Egypt to Israel and vice versa.

[Rom] Mr Sharir, do you believe that popular tourism traffic is possible from Egypt to Israel?

[Answer] I am optimistic regarding tourism traffic between Egypt and Israel. I believe that without tourism traffic from Egypt to Israel it is hard to talk about a peace treaty. It is one thing to sign a peace treaty and it is yet another to implement it in the field. The treaty will be realized when tourism, commercial and economic relations are normalized and fully implemented. Only when we see thousands of Egyptians visiting in Israel every year will we know that peace is at our gates and here to stay. [end recording]

REACTION: SOVIET GRANTING PLO DIPLOMATIC STATUS

TA201826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem today reacted to the announcement made by the Soviet Union on having officially recognized the PLO, saying this move constitutes no surprise. People in Jerusalem have said this is a manifestation of the Soviet Unoin's continued support for the PLO, as has been expressed ever since the organization was established, both by granting it military weapons and political support.

The political circles emphasized that the Soviet Union's step implements Soviet policy whose aim is to prevent peace and stability in the Middle East.

EMBASSY CONDEMNS ANTWERP ATTACK, AWAITS DETAILS

TA201318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Brussels has condemned the explosion that occurred in Antwerp this morning. A statement published by the embassy says that once again a cowardly act had been committed against Jews in prayer. Palestinian terrorism hits Jews anywhere -- in Europe or in Israel -- and any linguistic trickery by Yasir 'Arafat will not remove the disgraceful image of these deeds.

The Israeli Embassy's statement mentioned the attack on a group of Jewish children in Antwerp last year, in which a 14-year-old boy was killed, and also condemned those countries that permit the PLO to maintain offices on their territory.

The PLO, the statement reads, only wishes to liberate the Jews of their lives.

FINANCE MINISTER ARIDOR ON DEPENDENCE ON U.S.

TA201312 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1105 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Interview with Finance Minister Yoram Aridor by Shamu'el Neuhshtan. Place and time of interview not indicated -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] I prefer to open this interview with a question on U.S. aid to Israel, perhaps because of the unagreeable feeling of growing dependence of us on the Americans, perhaps an addictive dependence -- there are people who even term it, rather crudely, beggary -- the first question will not touch therefore on your function as finance minister who is meant to safeguard Israel's economy, but on your personal feelings as a citizen, an Israeli. Are you comfortable with the phenomenon of this link with the Americans?

[Answer] We are dependent on the United States because we require economic and military aid from the United States. The reasons for our request for aid are security reasons, that is to say, we have to facilitate the great scope of the security budget, also facilitate the purchases we have to make in the United States -- purchases dictated by security requirements -- by a request for appropriate U.S. aid. Also the debts that we are paying to the government of the United States derive from past security requirements. I see therefore no difficulty in coming to the government of the United States and asking it to help share our security burden, especially when representatives of the U.S. Government had in the past often described Israel as a security ally of the United States. I certainly feel well when I can point out to my colleagues in the United States that the Israeli Government, on its part, is doing everything necessary and possible in the field of its domestic eonomic policy.

[Question] You answered me here chiefly as a finance minister, and one can understand the economic motivation behind the requests for aid. But as a citizen, are you content with the link that has been generated between a great power and a state like Israel?

[Answer] There is no state that is not dependent. There are no states that can claim that they are totally independent and that their economy is not dependent to some extent on any other state. Also the United States itself has problems of economic dependence on foreign factors. What I can say is that a finance minister -- and I naturally answer as finance minister, as well as an Israeli citizen -- must see reality for what it is and act accordingly to this reality. To ignore reality will not help. The fact is that we have a great security budget, which is approximately 1/3 of our gross national product, and that we would be unable to participate in the Middle East arms race without receiving aid from the United States. I think when the option is whether to ask military aid from the United States or to abandon security, then no matter how this may look to anyone, the finance minister must give preference to security and request aid from a country friendly to Israel, as long as it is our security that is at stake.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ORDERS REGARDING GOLAN DRUZE

TA210800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Several dozen Druze teachers who had been dismissed or transferred to other schools about 4 months ago have returned to their jobs by order of the Military Government and the Education Ministry. This is another move adopted in the last few weeks with the aim of improving relations between the State of Israel and the Druze on the Golan Heights. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin recording] The return of the dismissed or transferred teachers to their former jobs began especially after the regional labor court in Nazareth accepted the position of the Education Ministry. Two of the three justices ruled that the Druze teachers could not have their cake and eat it too. On the one hand they do not want to be Israeli citizens but, on the other hand, they demand all the rights the state grants its citizens. However, in spite of this legal victory, the pertinent authorities decided to return the teachers to their former jobs from a position of strength -- as they phrased it -- and as a gesture to the Druze clergy. Indeed, the authorities have adopted other measures to reconcile the clerics on the Golan Heights. Two administrative detainees were released last week and the Druze were given the option to return the Israeli identity cards to the Interior Ministry.

Israel's friends on the Golan Heights claim that the recent concessions will not hit the target and will only encourage pro-Syrian circles to raise new demands such as dispersing local councils and expanding their relations with Syrian authorities. Indeed, demands have been made in the last few days to enable the Druze to deliver their agricultural produce to Syria and send their sons to study in Damascus. Israeli authorities are convinced that the news steps will ease the current tension and will create a new relationship between the state and the Golan Druze. We will know where the wind is blowing in the next few days, perhaps, in the next few weeks. [end recording]

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDI LEAVES FOR CANCUN, 20 OCT

LD201310 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Summary] President Bendjedid left Algiers for Mexico this morning, leading the Algerian delegation to the North-South conference. The president is accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, energy and commerce and other senior officials.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT 30 NOV - 1 DEC

LD201426 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Algiers, 20 Oct (APS) -- Mr Francois Mitterrand will be on an official visit in Algiers on 30 November and 1st December 1981 at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, official sources said yesterday.

LIBYA

EMERGENCY ARAB LEAGUE MEETING REQUESTED

JN201355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tunis, 20 Oct (INA) -- Libya has requested an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the critical situation on its border with Sudan. This was stated by informed sources at the General Secretariat. The sources added that a Libyan memorandum has been distributed on the member states regarding this meeting, which is expected to be held within the next 3 days.

The INA correspondent says that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi will leave for Tripoli tomorrow on a brief visit to Libya. He will discuss with senior Libyan officials the developments of the situation on the Libyan-Sudanese border. During the last few days, Klibi held a series of meetings with the representatives of the concerned countries and expressed the Arab League's worry about the fast development of current events between the two countries.

SUDAN, ISRAEL PLANNING 'TERROR' CAMPAIGN

LD201640 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1605 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JANA) -- JANA has learned that an African state maintains that the Sudanese intelligence organs and Israeli intelligence, Mossad, are coordinating their actions under the sponsorship of the Sudanese Government, with a view perpetrating a series of acts of terrorism and assassination inside the Jamahiriyah. This African state stresses that it is watching and monitoring the acts of sabotage which the Sudanese and Israeli intelligence services are preparing.

W. EUROPEAN ENVOYS BRIEFED ON SUDAN'S AGGRESSION

LD202156 Tripoli JANA in English 1918 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning summoned the Western European ambassadors accredited to Jamahiriyah as part of the effort to acquaint sisterly and friendly countries with the aggressive path followed by Sudan's ruler towards Jamahiriyah, his blatant threats to shift the battle to Jamahiriyah and his declared determination to conduct terrorist operations against the Libyan people.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, explained to the ambassadors Jamahiriyah's stance towards Sudan and the Sudanese regime's attampt to undermine security and stability in the region, and his schemes to harm the Chadian people's freedom.

In this respect, the ambassadors were acquainted with Sudanese regime's ill intentions towards the Libyan Arab people and the series of attacks and threats against the Jamahiriyah people and its revolution's leader which reached the stage of blatantly threatening assassination.

Al-'Ubaydi stressed "the Jamahiriyah has no aggressive intentions towards Sudan or any neighbouring country. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, faced with these threats from the Sudanese regime and the dangers they pose to its people's freedom and achievements, will find itself obliged to take a decisive measure which deters any attempt or any terrorist act by the Sudanese regime".

He said, "America is misleading Sudan and Egypt into believing the presence of an alleged danger from Libya. America's objective is to guarantee its hegemony over the Sudanese regime and keep Egypt and Sudan within its sphere of influence".

He affirmed, "The Libyan Arab people is ready to confront America if the latter attempts to harm its security and safety".

He added, "The Sudanese regime is overtly backing the butcher Habre which is a clear violation of African decision. The Jahamiriyah's stand in backing and assisting the Chadian people and consolidating its freedom is not to the Sudanese ruler's liking, because he blatantly backs the butcher Habre and prompts him to commit aggressive acts to undermine security and stability realized in that country". He stressed the Jamahiriyah's concern for the Chadian people's freedom and its refusal to let any side to harm this freedom. He said, "Jamahiriyah will not stand with folded arms in the face of these attempts by Sudan's ruler against Chad".

He condemned the Sudanese ruler's statements flagrantly threatening Libya. He pointed out, "Sudan's ruler is facing a difficult situation and is in the grip of despair after the execution of traitor As-Sadat".

He reaffirmed to the Western European ambassadors that Jamahiriyah "has no aggressive plans in Egypt or Sudan. Jamahiriyah's concerns are focused on the safety and freedom of its people and the building of its happy socialist society. If these two countries (Egypt and Sudan) have internal difficulties and problems, then this is not Libya's responsibility".

Al-'Ubaydi asked, "What would America, which accuses us of terrorism, say now? Isn't this terrorism itself?"

He added, "We have the right to attack any terrorist camp which we believe is threatening our security and safety, because the principle of self-defence is a necessity".

He pointed out, "The second disagreement with Sudan's ruler is his support for Camp David. His recent meetings with Begin is perhaps a prelude for creating a new As-Sadat. This will not be accepted by Jamahiriyah under any circumstances. We will confront it, because it threatens our security and the Palestinian people's rights, and gives America the opportunity for further infiltration of the region".

E. European Envoys Briefed

LD202202 Tripoli JANA in English 1940 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning summoned the Eastern European ambassadors accredited to Jamahiriyah. They were informed of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah stand towards the Sudanese regime's aggressive stand and the Sudanese ruler's statements threatening to commit aggression on Libya.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, pointed out to the ambassadors that Jamahiriyah has no plans against Sudan. Jamahiriyah, he affirmed, stemming from the principle of self-defence, would resolutely confront any terrorist attempt by Sudan's ruler against Jamahiriyah.

He referred to the Sudanese ruler's aggressive statements against the Libyan people and the state of despair this ruler is in after the execution of traitor As-Sadat.

He said, "These statements affirm the terrorist and aggressive intentions of Sudan's ruler against Jamahiriyah people."

He explained that the Sudanese regime's backing for the butcher Habre and the support of Sudan's ruler for the Camp David accords were the two points of disagreement with that regime. He stressed, "Jamahiriyah will resolutely confront any attempt aimed against the Chadian people or its freedom. The backing for murderer Habre is a violation of African decisions, which stressed backing for the legitimate government in Chad. The Sudanese ruler's support for the capitulatory agreements is also a violation of Arab unanimity and is an affirmation of treason."

He pointed out, "America is trying to exploit As-Sadat's death to increase its influence in the region. This makes it imperative for the nonaligned countries to confront such a step, because America is trying to enforce the continuation of capitulatory policy followed by As-Sadat. The giving of weapons to Egypt and Sudan and the arrival of AWACS spy planes are but a proof of this."

SUDANESE OPPOSITION STATEMENT ON NUMAYRI CITED

LD201154 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Oct (JANA) -- The United Sudanese National Front has stressed that the lackey Numayri is suffering from the loneliness which precedes total collapse following the downfall of the most tyrant pillar of agency, As-Sadat, because of his betrayal of the Arab nation and for his capitulation to the Zionist enemy.

In a statement issued yesterday it said that the Sudanese people, who have opposed the lackey Numayri for 12 years and have paid for it by precious blood, know well who Numayri is and know well that he has lost his senses following the killing of his traitorous friend.

The United Sudanese National Front in its statement added that Numayri's feverish provocations and his statements saying that he will fight the people of the Jamahiriyah and will move the battle to Tripoli and Ganghazi clearly indicate that it is the ghost's swan song.

The statement stressed that the United Sudanese National Front and all the Sudanese progressive forces will stand by the side of the fraternal Libyan Arab people against the provocations of the lackey Numayri and assure the valiant people of the Jamahiriyah that they will destroy this agent and will bring down his collapsing throne and that the hour of salvation has drawn close.

The statement said that the United Sudanese National Front condemns these hooligan provocations, declares war against the lackey Numayri, raises the banner of salvation and passes the death sentence on Numayri and the pillars of his collapsing regime.

DOS SANTOS MEETS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI, DEPARTS

LD201424 Tripoli Domestic Service in ARabic 1330 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The brother leader met this morning with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola. The president of Angola left Tripoli for home after the meeting.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE TO HASSAN II

AB210855 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Message from Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Haydala to Moroccan King Hassan II issued in Nouakchott on 21 Oct -- read by announcer]

[Text] To His Majesty Hassan II, king of Morocco. In a statement to journalists, the commander of the southern zone revealed that the Moroccan Air Force intervened inside Mauritanian territory while chasing out Polisario elements. To my knowledge, this intervention did not take place because our troops are daily watching over the activities of that air force along our borders. It was also indicated that the itinerary of the elements who attacked Guelta Zammur is the following: Mreira, Mutlani, El Aydyat through the northern part of (Umat el Tan). This itinerary is entirely situated inside Western Sahara and is part of the old (Hamdala-Tifari) road.

Concerning the presence of wounded Polisario soldiers in Nouakchott hospitals, as it was mentioned in the news conference given by General (Leemi), I can assure you that this statement is completely baseless. Every observer in Nouakchott can testify to this. It therefore appears that this campaign against our country is aimed at justifying either an intervention on our advanced positions in the northern zone, or a more important aggression against Mauritania. The fact of making public, in defiance of international law, such a serious act like that of an armed intervention inside an independent and soveriegn territory is a prelude to the opening of hostilities.

I remain convinced, however, that wisdom will triumph and we will not go beyond the threshold of the irreparable.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN II SENDS REPLY TO PRESIDENT HAYDALA

LD210044 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[20 Oct letter sent by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to President Mohamed Ould Haydala of Mauritania on the existence of the village of El-Aidiet]

[Text] Mr President: We received your letter of 20 October in which you reaffirmed that there is no village in Mauritania called El-Aidiet. Regrettably the maps of the general staff which have been scrutinized totally refute your claim. Yes: If there is in actual fact a series of mountains on Moroccan territory called El-Aidiet located northeast of Guelta Zemmour, the village of El-Aidiet is inside Mauritanian soil 10 kilometers from our common border. In El-Aidiet itself the hostile forces which were driven away from Moroccan soil found shelter, as we pointed out in our previous letter. Whereas our means of observation regularly and continuously followed the movements of the enemy forces. prior to and after the raid on Guelta Zemmour, we can show you with precision the road these forces passed on Mauritanian soil in order to infiltrate Moroccan soil. The enemy forces successively passed the following villages: (Amrirat), Mutlani, and then El-Aidiet. Lastly, for your own information and in order to stop any futile argument, we would like to point out that the geographical location of El-Aidiet is: latitude 632 and 590. We are handing to the ambassador of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in his capacity as the ambassador of the country looking after the interests of Mauritania in the kingdom of Morocco. A general staff map which will show you everything that is clear and beneficial.

With appreciation, Hassan II, king of Morocco

SOUTHERN REGION COMMANDER COMMENTS ON AIR RAID

LD210108 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A delegation of 40 national and international reporters today visited Guelta Zemmour which was recently subjected to an outrageous attack by the Polisario front mercenaries. Here is our correspondent's report:

[Begin recording] General Dlimi, commander of the southern region and chief of the king's aides de camp, told the press delegation that the air force of our Royal Armed Forces on 19 Oct pursued the remnants of the mercenaries 10 to 15 kilometers inside the Mauritanian territories. General Dlimi also announced that those wounded in the Guelta Zemmour aggression on the side of the mercenaries are now receiving treatment in one of Nouakchott hospitals.

Regarding the outrageous aggression on Guelta Zemmour in which the enemy used very sophisticated weapons, such as SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles, General Dlimi affirmed that it constitutes a threat to all the states of the region. General Dlimi also announced that Morocco will pursue the enemy from any point he wants to use in any adventure. He added that during the attack the air force lost one C-130 aircraft and one Mirage aircraft; the mercenaries of the Polisario front and their supporters used during this outrageous attack on Guelta Zemmour about 3,000 mercenaries on more than 12 T-36 and T-54 tanks as well as on board troop carriers and transporters. The mercenaries were beaten back on the night of 13-14 Oct following the intervention of the 3d, 4th and 6th battalions.

As to the presence of other mercenaries which do not belong to the region, General Dlimi said that our soldiers have discovered men who do not belong to the region. [end recording]

LE MATIN ON NIXON VISIT, PRESS CONFERENCE

PM201509 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 10 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[MAP report on press conference given by former U.S. President Richard Nixon in Fes on 17 October: "His Majesty Hassan II Holds a Place in History Which Makes Him a Man of Peace and a Faithful Defender of the Arab Cause"]

[Text] Fes, 18 Oct -- On Friday evening Mr Richard Nixon was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, with whom he had two private interviews at the Ifrane Royal Palace. His majesty the king then gave a dinner in honor of the former U.S. President. This dinner was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah, several government members led by Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid and several prominent civilian and military figures. After that visit to Ifrane, Mr Richard Nixon left for Washington late yesterday morning.

The former White House chief was seen off by Gen Moulay Abdel-Hafid Alaoui, minister of the royal house, of protocol and the chancellery, Interior Minister Driss Basri, Fes Province Secretary General Mehdi Tahiri and several other prominent people.

During a press conference held in the airport VIP lounge, Mr Richard Nixon said he was very impressed by the personality of his majesty the king, "one of the world's great leaders owing to his interesting and all-embracing analysis of international questions, particularly those relating to the Mediterranean region, the Middle East and East-West relations."

The former U.S. President also said he thinks that His Majesty Hassan II and President Reagan have identical views on international questions, "an identity which," he stated, "will be reaffirmed during their forthcoming meeting in Washington."

With regard to his talks with his majesty the king, the former U.S. President indicated that they related in particular to the conflict now prevailing in the northwest African region, the recent attack perpetrated on the Moroccan city of Guelta Zemmour, the Camp David agreements and his majesty's desire to see peace restored to the Middle East." [quotemarks as published]

"His Majesty King Hassan II," the former U.S. President also said, "holds a place in history which makes him a man of peace and a faithful defender of the Arab cause," adding that the king shows understanding about the coexistence of peoples in the Middle East in peace and security.

Questioned on the attack on the national territory and the possibility of additional U.S. military aid for Morocco, Mr Nixon recalled the traditional ties of friendship existing between Morocco and the United States and indicated that Morocco, which is the target of expansionist designs, must enjoy increased military aid from the United States." [quotemarks as published]

"I think," he stated, "that as long as his majesty the king and the Moroccan Government feel the need for aid to defend the country's territorial integrity, the United States should help it."

With regard to the possibility of supplying AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the former U.S. President said that "should the American Government fail to obtain approval of this transaction from the Senate, Saudi Arabia will remain on good terms with the United States and will not seek arms from the Soviets."

With regard to the peace plan put forward by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, Mr Richard Nixon recalled Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement in which he described the Saudi plan as a "positive step" while specifying that the American Government has reservations about some points in the plan.

With regard to a possible dialogue between the American administration and the PLO, the former U.S. President stressed the continuation of the Camp David spirit, while adding that should that agreement prove negative, the United States should open a dialogue with the PLO directly or indirectly.

Earlier, the former White House chief had made the following preliminary statement:
"I visited Morocco 24 years ago and now that my visit to this country is ending I have the same feeling of friendship toward the Moroccan people, to whom I address my thanks for the warm welcome they have given me.

"The most important element of my visit was the meeting with His Majesty Hassan II, whom I had the honor to know 24 years ago when he was crown prince.

"The private meeting with his majesty the king made me realize that he is one of the world's great leaders. I was very impressed by his personality during that meeting, which gave us the opportunity to review Moroccan-American relations.

"I am convinced that during the meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and President Reagan in Washington before the end of this year or at the beginning of next year, the two heads of state will be able to observe the identity of their viewpoints on various questions.

"I am sure that it is an honor for President Reagan to talk with a man who is faithful to the Arab cause and who has devoted his life to seeking peace.

"His role in the search for a peaceful solution to the thorny Middle East problem will, in my view, be very important and vital and I am sure that his majesty the king and President Reagan will be able to work with the other heads of state in the region to solve this problem.

"As you know, during my tour, I have had the opportunity to meet with Arab leaders whom I consider to be personal friends, because Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco are U.S. friends. I will try to summarize as much as I can of the reaction and viewpoints of the leaders of those four countries on current issues.

"First the heads of state of those countries all expressed their hope that President Reagan and his Secretary of State Alexander Haig will work to give new impetus to relations between the United States and our Arab friends. They also expressed their support for the sale of AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia. However, they expressed their consternation at Congress' refusal.

"Those Arab leaders expressed their respect for new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak but also expressed their fears over the Camp David agreements, which, according to them, disregard the Palestinians' rights, which form their main source of concern. They advocated direct and immediate dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

"Finally the heads of state of the countries visited all expressed their concern at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's machinations."

SUDAN

REPORTED LIBYAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLANS WELCOMED

EA202258 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, the foreign minister, has told SUNA about reports concerning Libya's intention to withdraw from the borders and to desist from military action against Sudan and Egypt. He said that if what Mr Hasan [as heard] at-Turayki had said was correct, as reported by news agencies, that Libya had decided to withdraw its troops stationed along the Sudanese-Egyptian [as heard] borders and that it would desist from any military action against Sudan, then Sudan welcomed this measure and hoped that Libya would abide by its decision. Mr Muhammad Mirghani said: We confirm that there will be no problem between Sudan and Libya if the problem of Libyan interference in Chad is settled.

FROLINAT DENOUNCES ASSASSINATION OF AS-SADAT

JN201830 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) -- The Chadian national liberation front (Frolinat) severely criticized the assassination of President as-Sadat of Egypt.

In a statement issued here today, the front said the assassination is a criminal work lacking the least of moral values and contradicting the recognized norms of behaviour. Egypt of peace and stability will remain as President as-Sadat, hero of peace and war, wished, the statement said. Frolinat said President as-Sadat was martyrized in a glorious day of the Arab and Islamic nation, the day in which Arab Egypt defeated the Israeli enemy, destroyed the myth of the undefeated Israeli Army, crossed the Canal of Suez and destroyed the fortified Bar-Lev line, the statement said.

Frolinat concluded that Egypt realized the most glorious achievements in the contemporary history.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KENYA'S MOI

JN201541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) -- President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received the following message from Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya and the current OAU president, in reply to a message President Numayri sent to him:

"His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan: I have received with great concern your message in reply to the message I sent to Your Excellency on 23 September on the worsening situation between our fraternal Democratic Republic of Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I have noticed your confirmation to practice self-control regarding the relations between Libya and Sudan for the sake of the higher African interests.

It is very necessary to urge you once again, my dear brother and colleague, to continue practicing self-control regarding the situation until the time comes when a solution is reached within the framework of the African spirit, a spirit which always calls for the adoption of sensibility on the bases of equality among peoples and the protection of sovereignty, independence and regional unity.

In our search for peace and security in a world that is bewildered by almost endless disputes, we should hold tight to the ideals of tolerence which characterize the OAU, which in turn urge us to revive such a spirit.

I pray the Almighty grants you success in this critical time and to give you courage and wisdom.

My dear brother and colleague, please be sure of our deep concern and great appreciation.

Numayri Reply

JN201815 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) -- President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent the following message to the Kenya president and current chairman of the organization of the African Unity, O.A.U., Daniel arap Moi:

Dear Brother Daniel arap Moi, president of Kenya and chairman of the O.A.U.: I have received with much gratitude your kind message on my country's relations with Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. First, I would like to express for Your Highness my deep gratitude for your keenness on the domination the African Continent, and your efforts to get it away from the atmospheres of tension and anxiety.

Dear Brother: You know that Sudan has made the policy of good neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries a basic principle of his foreign policy. This had not been a theoretical attitude only, but remained a continuous effort throughout all the past decade to draw out a work programme to promote cooperation relations with our neighbors for the benefits of our peoples and the peoples of the whole Africa. The institution and organs of bilateral and regional cooperation between Sudan and his neighbors stand as a witness for this effort. This cooperation had arrived at a higher level appreciated by the African community in all its former meetings and conferences.

Sudan, dear brother, had been an initiator to weld the lines and coordinate the regional and continental efforts to face the dangers that surround Africa, especially the hateful racist regime in South Africa, to which you have referred in your message to me. Sudan has continued to draw the attention of the African states to uphold the O.A.U. Charter as a right base for the prevalence of healthy conduct among our states. This charter that includes high principles stressing the importance of respecting the sovereignty of all states and not to interfere in their internal affairs, and coordinate efforts for the welfare of the whole Africa.

But, what is actually regretful is that, a member of the O.A.U., Libya in name, has been as known to all n advocate for fragmentation and dispersion, contrary to the Charter of the O.A.U.

Dear brother, the Libyan regime and within its search for dominating and expanding since its occupation of Chadian state by building and boosting its military presence in our western borders with Chad and violating the sovereignty of Sudan and its air-space and territories as we have explained in the complaint which the Sudan had presented to the O.A.U., Security Council and other international organizations. [sentence as received] The cries of war, hostility, terrorism and aggressive campaigns against the Sudan which are daily beamed out from Libya firmly prove the hostile and mortal intentions against the Sudan and its determination to provoke tension in the area and in the whole African Continent.

I affirm to Your Excellency that Sudan has always remained adopting policy of self-control and, despite the Libyan provocations, the Sudan has not conducted any initiative which may step up tension in the area and the Sudan will not be the first to begin any offensive.

My Excellency Brother President, the Sudan may find itself obliged to repel aggression on its territories if that regime continued its violations of the Sudanese territories and endangerment of its security and safety of its people.

Would you please accept my best gratitudes.

HAMID KHALIL SAYS AL-QADHDHAFI MASSING FORCES

JN191625 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Sudanese First Vice President 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil announced at a press conference today in Khartoum that Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi is massing forces equipped with sophisticated weapons near the western borders of Sudan, which directly threatens Sudan's security.

Khalil stressed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is gathering the opponents of the Sudanese regime near the border and that they are waiting for orders to cross over to Sudan.

ARMY COMMAND RECALLS VETERAN SOLDIERS

JN201125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (INA) -- The Sudanese Army Command has called on veterans to rejoin army ranks to assist in defending the homeland. The INA correspondent has reported that this call is part of the Sudanese Government's measures to confront the state of tension which prevails along the borders with Chad.

In another development, Sudan's television continues to urge citizens to join the strategic battalion which was formed last July in the wake of the strike staged by the railroad workers.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO CLAIMS MANY MOROCCAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED

NC201914 Paris AFP in English 1858 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Western Saharan Polisario Front guerrillas captured 204 Moroccan troops, including six officers and two Mirage fighter plane crewmen during last week's battle at Guelta Zemmour, official Saharan sources said here today.

The [word indistinct] Moroccan regiment defending the southern Moroccan fortress was "completely wiped out," the sources said.

Only survivors were the captured and a handful of men who managed to escape, the sources added.

SDAR MINISTER VIEWS ATTACK ON GUELTA ZEMMOUR

LD200310 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Mohammad Ould Salek, member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario front and Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] minister of information, made a statement to APS, in which he said in particular that the aims of the recent successful attack against the Guelta Zemmour fortress were of a dual nature, the first military and the second political.

The political goal which we attained was 100 percent. Its objective was to project the ability of the Saharan People's Liberation Army to defend their national territory. It was also to impose on the Rabat regime respect for the sacred rights of the Saharan people, which are recognized by the international community, despite the determination of the Moroccan expansionist regime to occupy the furthest positions in the Western Sahara and despite their determination to form a defense system equipped with all kind of electronic equipment in the field of observation and reconnaissance with the help of foreign experts.

The Saharan minister added that the destruction of Guelta Zemmour, which represents one of the fortresses of this Moroccan defense system and which is electronically linked to Bucraa, is proof of our determination and persistence to liberate all our territories from foreign occupation. Ould Salek then confirmed that a battalion of the Moroccan Army was totally wiped out and that only a few men were able to escape since the others will be killed or captured. The Saharan people also seized a considerable quantity of sophisticated weapons.

The second aim of this successful attack, which was political, has also been achieved. The Saharan minister added that the king of Morocco has proved before the world the reality which the Polarisio front has emphasized more than once and which is represented in the fact that the Rabat regime has no political desire to take steps towards peace with a view toward trying to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute existing between the SDAR and Morocco.

With regard to the outcry created by the Moroccan regime about the Guelta Zemmour battle, the Saharan minister said [words indistinct] internal social conditions of a general crisis and to divert the attention of world and Moroccan public opinion from the fate of hundreds of Moroccan detainees who were hurled in prisons by the king.

SOMALIA

POLITICAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY SOMALI FRONTS

EA181610 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Political statement" issued by the Somali Salvation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia and the Somali Workers Party announcing the formation of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia -- date of statement not given]

[Text] Brave Somali masses: The experiences gained from the long struggle by the Somali people to drive the colonialists from the country and attain self-determination and (?full) independence show that unifying the arm of the democratic nationalists is the best and only way to achieve the objectives and inspirations of the national struggle.

The Somali people are today experiencing their most dangerous stage since political independence. This is a result of the policies of the Siad Barre regime, which run counter to the basic interests of the Somali people. The policies of the dictatorial regime are not in the real interests of the various sectors of the Somali masses. The dictatorial regime has trampled on the freedom of the masses by providing the American imperialists with military bases. Its barren economic policies have destroyed the nation's production, especially agriculture, livestock and industrial output. All these policies have jeopardized the independence of the country and the (?sovereignty) of the people. It is clear that when the treacherous regime exercises its stupid policies, the economic and [word indistinct] invariably decline, thus making recovery very difficult. The pursuance of heinous policies by the Siad Barre regime and his full surrender to American imperialism and international reaction, depriving Somalia of its place among the world's progressive forces -- for example, the Arab and African movements -- have increased the suffering of the Somali people.

The (?barbaric) Siad Barre regime has eliminated thousands of people, including workers, youths, [word indistinct], officers, soldiers and religious leaders since it grabbed power. Hundreds of people, including women and children, are currently languishing in jails, while hundreds of thousands have fled the country. That regime has trampled on the dignity, value and the good [word indistinct] of the Somali people. Siad has encouraged and continues to use evil practices, such as bribery and embezzlement of public funds, nepotism and favoritism. He has continued openly to use tribalism. He has destroyed the unity and solidarity of the Somali people.

The political, economic and (?social) chaos has made [words indistinct] salvation very difficult unless the reactionary regime is brought down through the barrel of a gun and a national democratic administration established. The opposition groups from the different sections of the Somali people have intensified their struggle to this end and their national forces have tried several times to achieve political change. It has therefore become clear that the democratic national and progressive Somali forces are waging a political and armed struggle against the treacherous Siad Barre regime. They have made tangible achievements. Although many heroes have died in the struggle, it is certain that the unity of the opposition forces will bring final victory to the struggle to redeem our motherland. For this reason and in pursuance of the historic responsibility of the Somali nationalists to save Somalia from the bloodthirsty (?people), the brave Somali masses resolve that the armed and political struggle will be intensified and heightened to a new and [word indistinct] stage.

(?In a bid) to topple the treacherous regime, representatives of national forces and political groupings opposed to the dictatorial regime met on several occasions in various places to discuss and exchange views on the [word indistinct] situation prevailing in Somalia, the level of opposition and ways to intensify the struggle to depose the reactionary Siad Barre regime and to lay the foundations for building a national democratic administration.

At a conference held from 19 September to 6 October this year, leaders of the Somali Salvation Front, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia and the Somali Workers Party discussed:

1. The general political, economic and social situation in Somalia
2. [Words indistinct] which the dictatorial regime is pursuing and its full surrender to international imperialism
3. Ways of uniting all Somali opposition elements
4. How to formulate a united political program

The three parties, bearing in mind the political and national (?thinking), have resolved to become fully united under a united leadership called the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. The front is the political weapon to be used by all Somali democratic national forces against the barbarous regime. The functions and major objectives of this united program are:

Internal affairs: The DFSS pledges to destroy the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre; to establish a democratic government that will abolish the dictatorial regime's machinery, the infamous customs imposed on the people and the emergency and repressive laws being used by Siad Barre; to introduce a new constitution which will form the basis of a democratic administration; to conduct free elections and elect a people's parliament; to reorganize, train and reinforce the Somali Armed Forces in order for them to exercise their responsibilities in nation-building and for the defense of the Somali people's sovereignty; to build a just and (?lawful) society; to safeguard the freedom and right of every citizen to work, education and medical care; to defend human rights; to give the people the right to assemble and (?freedom of expression); to do away with all American imperialist air, naval and ground bases and to reject the establishment of any foreign military bases on Somali soil.

Foreign policy: The DFSS vows to follow a nonaligned and neutral policy; to work for peace, stability and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with East African countries and particularly with the countries of the Horn of Africa -- this policy is based on respect for the freedom and sovereignty of all countries and support for the Arab people's struggle to destroy the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel and denounce the treacherous deeds perpetrated by Israeli forces of imperialism and reaction -- to support materially the just struggle being waged by the Arab Palestinian people for independence and return to their mother country and led by the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; to denounce (?the establishment) of foreign military bases in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf; to work to make the region a peaceful and stable zone free from nuclear weapons; to give unswerving support to liberation movements fighting the apartheid and racist regime of South Africa; to fully participate in all international struggles and support international organizations such as the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement and the World Moslem League; and to fully support democratic liberation fronts, international peace and understanding.

Economic policy: The DFSS has pledged to safeguard Somali workers against foreign domination.

It was vowed to reorganize, [word indistinct] and safeguard industries belonging to the people; to establish a people's economic policy based on [words indistinct]; to apply urgently needed positive agricultural reforms; to completely overhaul the Somali peoples livestock and fisheries industries as a number one priority; to strengthen, [word indistinct], finance and assist private enterprise; and to improve living standards by promoting production and technology.

In the social field, the front has vowed to dismantle the colonialist tribalism created by the bandit regime; to put an end to corruption and nepotism; to introduce state educational planning as required by the masses; to strive to revive Somali customs and traditions; to reorganize and fully assist toward creating a modern health service for the masses; to improve and strengthen the communications network to accelerate development activities; and to strengthen and protect the Islamic religion and Somali culture as to [word indistinct] people's ways of living.

The front stresses its commitment to stepping up its struggle to topple the dictatorship, which is the enemy of the Somali people. We call on the Somali people to lend the front their full support. The front also calls on the Somali people from all walks of life -- workers, farmers, intellectuals and members of the armed forces -- to intensify their struggles, which take on different forms but are united in their opposition to the irresponsible rule of Siad Barre, and to join hands and give full support to the democratic front and its plans. Equally, the front calls on other political organizations struggling against the retrograde regime to intensify their efforts and to join other opposition groups. The DFSS hails the victories of the heroic anti-Siad opposition groups which have been engaged in sabotage against the ugly policy of Siad and urges them [word indistinct] toward final victory. The DFSS will make itself responsible for the families of those who die struggling.

Moreover, the front warns the masses against the new tactics of tribalism and other traps being applied [words indistinct] of Siad Barre to the detriment of the unity and development of the people and the nation. The DFSS, which has espoused the interests of the Somali people, warns governments and organizations which support the system [word indistinct] to help him stay in power and thanks governments and organizations that support the struggle of the Somali people.

The democratic front promises to release all political detainees and those illegally jailed. The front will also reinstate everyone who has been illegally dismissed. The front will put to rights all injustices.

The front addresses a general call to the progressive Arab powers, Africa and the world at large to extend unstinting support to the heroic Somali people's democratic struggle against the dictatorship with a view to setting up a national democratic regime.

Victory for the heroic freedom fighters! Down with the Siad Barre illegal regime!

Leaders Interviewed

EA1823120 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] You heard in the previous program about the merger of three Somali political opposition groups. These were among the first groups to form opposition movements. Tonight we have in the studio the three leaders of the organizations to talk to us: 'Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, previously leader of the Somali Salvation Front, Idris Jama Husayn, previously leader of the Somali Workers Party, and 'Abd ar-Rahman Aidid Ahmad, previously leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia. All three men are members of the 11-man committee which leads the new front, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]:

[begin recording] [Question] Gentlemen, can you tell us more about the merger or unity you have created? Is it (?full) unity, is it just cooperation, or have you joined in a federation?

['Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The question is a very good one and I assure you the answer is not that difficult to comprehend. Our agreement is a full agreement with a united political program a united name, symbol, flag and leadership. This is the highest level of [words indistinct] to come together.

[Question] 'Abd ar-Rahman, what do you think?

['Abd ar-Rahmann Aidid Ahmad] As Abdullahi has pointed out, the unity is a full unity under one front, the DFSS. This front streamlines the work of those fronts who were all struggling for a cause all come under the DFSS. This is how I explain the full unity of the three fronts. It is not a partial unity, it is not cooperation or a federation, but is one with a single aim, policy and goal.

[Question] Idris Jama, as Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad and 'Abd ar-Rahman Aidid have explained, the merger of the three fronts is a full unity. This, of course, has been brought about by the pathetic situation into which the Somali masses have been placed by the imperialist (?puppet), traitor and tribalist, Siad Barre. Injustices have made them unite forces in order to quicken the pace of victory. The talks on the unity and [words indistinct]. Was it a longstanding issue or a recent action taken after a brief meeting?

['Abd ar-Rahman Aidid Ahmad] The process of reaching an agreement lasted a long time. It started in different places, both inside the country and in other countries. [words indistinct] The basic meetings were held inside the country [words indistinct]. When it was necessary to tackle issues on politics and (?technology), meetings were held in foreign countries. What I am getting at is that it took at least 6 months to come to a merger.

[Question] Many Somalis believe that your three former groups had different policies and conflicting ideologies. Is there any truth in this, and if so how can this unity work? I shall first start with you, Idris Jama.

[Idris Jama Husayn] Thank you, Muhammad. It is true that the three groups now united in the DFSS had different programs, as you have been told by my brother, 'Abd ar-Rahman Aidid. Despite this, the major aims uniting them are elaborated in the program of the new front. I shall quote a few articles from it:

The forces from the above groups which today joined in the new front unanimously agree on toppling the dictatorial terrorist regime in our mother country; they are committed to closing the military bases given to the Americans; they are committed to destroying the (?repressive) machinery used to cause suffering to the Somali people; they are committed to establishing a national administration based on democratic (?socialism) enabling the Somali people to participate in formulating its policy, to be part of the administration and to be a major force behind the implementation of its policy.

These objectives formed the basis of unity among the three groups and thus one can see that there can be no tactic or political policy that can break them. Their unity will grow stronger day by day and cannot be destroyed.

['Abd ar-Rahman Aidid Ahmad] Every program aimed at determining a nation's destiny has a mechanism to determine that the proper course has been taken and mistakes corrected. The point is: How should we go about promoting the nation's overall interests so that there can be no misunderstanding? Whatever is said about the existence of differences should be regarded as an attempt to divide the forces fighting for freedom. What we face today is one thing, namely saving the Somali people, safeguarding their traditions and culture and uniting and holding our nation together. What we want is to share resources equitably, to secure the freedom of the individual Somali with his views and thoughts, and to share his views in the decisionmaking process. There are no contradictions in this respect. As regards the long term aims of international society, there is no country where there is complete agreement. Matters should be discussed democratically with everyone on equal terms.

['Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad] Muhammad, since the Somali nation's freedom and existence are in jeopardy, as has been shown in the program and the statement of the DFSS, I think everything else should be subservient to the Somali nation's interests. It is in the service of this aim that we have merged. It is a fact that we were fronts that have now become a single front. A front and a party are different. It is, therefore, possible that when the Somali people say so, they may be thinking that all opposition groups belong to one party, and people join parties for their policies. As for fronts, it is possible that some of our members may have different views, but these views are less important than the interests of the Somali people who must get rid of oppression.

Anyone who has different views can put them to the Somali people in a democratic manner later on and the Somali people will be able to support him or oppose him. This is provided for in the program, but the time for it has not yet come, because it is the Somali people who will decide later.

As regards having identical views on the program, both Jama and Aidid have expressed themselves. Therefore, contrary to what people think, there are no differences among us regarding the interests of the Somali people, be it on internal policy, foreign policy, economic or social policies.

We all agree that on foreign policy we should be and [word indistinct] and Somalia, after Siad Barre, becomes a nonaligned country, a country whose nonalignment will be real. We all agree that colonialism must be fought and our people's freedom and dignity safeguarded. We all agree that peoples fighting for their freedom, such as Zimbabwe [as heard], Palestine, South Africa, and other peoples in that category should be fully supported. We are also unanimous on the immediate removal of foreign bases from our country, as was said by Jama, because they threaten the existence, freedom and dignity of the Somali people. We also agree on preserving world peace and on Somalia's participation in the activities of international bodies and the preservation of the rights and (?charters) of those institutions.

RADIO KULMIS ANNOUNCES COMPOSITION OF NEW FRONT

EA191308 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Now we shall tell you about the formation of the Democratic Front for Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]:

The Somali people, having lived under the difficult conditions caused by the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre and having given up all hope for future democratic political, economic and social changes for the promotion of the Somali nation's interests, and having made several armed attempts to bring about changes, which unfortunately did not succeed; and the terrorist regime, having fully submitted to international imperialism and jeopardized the freedom and existence of the Somali nation, a political and armed struggle began, led by those who volunteered to redeem their nation's sovereignty and their motherland's freedom, aimed at toppling the blood-sucking regime of Muhammad Siad Barre.

Therefore, after engaging the Siad regime in a long armed struggle in which tangible victories were won, a final state has now been reached when Somalia will be redeemed from the Mogadishu terrorists, and a bright future, democracy, lasting peace and cooperation in all fields will be fostered in this region, particularly the Horn of Africa. The groups facing terrorist Siad Barre in the political and armed struggle accordingly realized that it was inevitable for them to unite to speed up victory. And so, a meeting took place between the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia [DFLS] and the Somali Workers Party [SWP] from 19 September to 5 October 1981.

Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, Ahmad Dahir Hasan, Musa (Uthman) Farah, Ali Handulleh Togdheer and Harun Diriyeh Adan represented the SSF.

Abd ar-Rahman Aidid Ahmad, Abdullahi Abd ar-Rahman Adan, Abubakar Haji Muhammad Husayn, Abdi Muhammad Amin and Ahmad Ismail Shabel represented the DFLS.

Said Jama Husayn, Jama Salah Ahmad, Ahmad Uthman Umar, Nur Muhammad Adan and Yasin Ibrahim Magan represented the SWP.

After discussing in depth the prevailing situation in Somalia, together with world affairs, the delegates agreed on the following points:

1. To unite completely and become a single front, to be known as the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS].

2. To prepare a national plan.

3. To establish a provisional council for the front, comprising the following 11 members: the chairman, the vice chairman, the member for external (?relations), the member for defense, the member for information, the member for finance, the member for organization, the member for the Justice Department, the member for social affairs, and two general executive committee members.

The following have been named as office holders:

1. Colonel 'Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, chairman.
2. Said Jama Husayn, vice chairman.
3. 'Abd ar-Rahman Aidid Ahmad, secretary for information.
4. 'Abd as-Salaam as-Samatur, secretary for external relations.
5. 'Abdullahi Haji (Mumin), secretary for defense.
6. 'Abdi 'Abdulleh Said, secretary for organization.
7. 'Abdullahi 'Abd ar-Rahman Adan, [pseudonym indistinct] secretary for justice.
8. 'Abd al-Qadir Hasan Isbariche, secretary for finance.
9. Jama Salah Ahmad, secretary for social affairs.
10. Hasan 'Ali Mirre, member of the Executive Committee.
11. 'Abd al-Ghaffar Shaykh Nur, member of the Executive Committee.

The agreement came into effect on 5 October 1981.

FRONT ACCUSES ETHIOPIA OF OGADEN MASSACRES

EA191838 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A statement issued by the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] says the Abyssinian regime has renewed its acts of destruction and indiscriminate killings of the people of Western Somalia after failing to withstand their struggle. This action is in line with the Nairobi OAU summit resolution adopted in contravention of the OAU Charter. This savage Abyssinian action has been further encouraged by the meeting in Aden of Libya, South Yemen and Abyssinia.

The statement goes on to say that the forces of the unholy alliance have of late started to ravage the civilian population of western Somalia after the latter refused to support the regime in its war against the WSLF. The statement adds that the Abyssinians have attempted to drive a wedge between the civilian masses of western Somalia and their liberation front, but failed.

The enemy forces, according to the report, killed 30 people in Hebri Dahar and seven others in (Gashamo) town. Five other people were killed in Fafan in Jijiga Province.

This inhuman step will not halt the struggle of the western Somali masses for their freedom but will only serve to strengthen their resolve to intensify the struggle.

The statement calls on the peace-loving world to condemn these Abyssinian acts of barbarism and put pressure on the Abyssinian regime to grant the people of western Somalia their independence.

CAMEROON

REPATRIATION OF CHADIAN REFUGEES 'INEFFECTIVE'

AB201315 Paris AFP in French 1049 20 Oct 81

[Text] Yaounde, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Cameroonian Government thinks the return of Chadian refugees in Kousseri (northern Cameroon) to their home country is ineffective despite the fact that distribution of foodstuff began in the Chadian capital 3 weeks ago.

Several Chadians have gone to Ndjamena to receive foodstuffs and relief materials to which they are entitled, but later returned to Kousseri. This was stated by Mr Samuel Eboua, minister of state and permanent secretary at the presidency of the republic, during a meeting with the press on Monday in Yaounde.

After stressing that the Cameroonian Government wishes all Chadians to return to their country, Mr Eboua however added that those who, for personal reasons, intend to remain in Cameroon, would be transferred to the Adamaoua region (north) where camps will be set up.

The Cameroonian minister however stated that Cameroon, as in the past, will never give sanctuary to the political opponents of a neighboring country.

The minister also recalled that Cameroon was opposed to sending an inter-African force to Chad, in conformity with the Lagos accords on Chad. These accords, Mr Eboua stressed, stipulate that no country that shares borders with Chad should send armed forces there.

ZAIRE

REPORT ON 19 OCT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

AB201025 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Report on the extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council held in Kinshasa on 19 October under the chairmanship of First State Commissioner Nsinga Udjuu Untube -- read by Information Commissioner Ekonzo Ma Elebe]

[Excerpt] State commissioners should fulfill their mandate by setting up a clearly defined and progressive program of action; each state commissioner should pursue judicious and valuable activities compatible with the general program -- these are the major directives given by the first state commissioner, Citizen Nsinga Udjuu Untube, to members of the Executive Council who met this morning at the council building.

The last point on the agenda was the 1982 budget and, more precisely, the impact on the implementation of the budget (?as far as) realistic staffing of departments was concerned. It is to be recalled that in January, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic expressed the wish to see the public administration streamlined by eliminating the overstaffing which makes it difficult for the civil service to be efficient. It has always been particularly difficult to know the exact number of civil servants and the number of teachers. The department of civil service undertook this task in April and verification operations went on until September. The state commissioner for civil service therefore presented to the Executive Council a (?report) which seeks to limit the number of public servants at 100,000. It clearly appears that it will be easier to motivate a reduced number of personnel with better salaries for the most competent, instead of paying a greater part of these salaries to unproductive officers.

The Council asked the heads of the departments of civil service and finance to get together and compile a list, by category, of the number of civil servants necessary for the running of the administrative machinery of the state with the aim of improving their salaries by a review of their scales and a concentration of the available means to benefit a reduced number of personnel.

The 1982 state budget was then presented by the head of the department of finance. Faced with an unceasing increase of budgetary impact in relations to the estimates, members of the Council concentrated on seeking the most suitable ways and means to increase revenue and to reduce expenditure while trying to maintain or even to increase the budget for health as well as that of agriculture.

In conclusion, final measures will be adopted on all these points during the next extraordinary meeting which will be held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the deputy first state commissioner. These measures will mainly concern the determination of the exact number of civil servants which the state machinery needs for its running in 1982, and the implementation of the budget. They will find ways of limiting expenditure without jeopardizing what is essential, to concentrating on ways of creating more revenue which will have impact on the rural areas compatible with our (?general) program.

ZAIRE-GDR JOINT COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

AB201855 Paris AFP in French 1344 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The meeting of the Zaire-GDR Joint Commission began on Monday evening under the joint chairmanship of Lengema Dulia, Zairian secretary of state for international cooperation, and Wolfgang Bruckner, director general, in the GDR Ministry of External Trade.

This meeting, which will end on 24 October, falls within the framework of agreements reached between both countries in September 1980 in East Berlin based on a general convention of economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

The two heads of delegation stressed during the opening session the desire of Zaire and the GDR to lay the foundation for cooperation based on the complementary nature of their economies, characterized on one hand by huge and rich mineral resources and by advanced technology on the other.

This session, which is the first since the signing of the agreements last year, is taking place a week after the eighth session of the Zaire-FRG Joint Commission. This meeting ended last Friday with the FRG agreeing to release DM 65 million to Zaire this year, within the framework of economic, financial and technical cooperation.

MOBUTU MEETS WITH CAR'S KOLINGBA IN GBADOLITE

AB202017 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Within the framework of regular consultations between the Zaire and the CAR, Mobutu Sese Seko and Andre Kolingba are meeting for the first time this afternoon in Gbadolite. Mr Kolingba is on a 24-hour visit in Zaire. He will attend along with his Zairian counterpart the commemorative church service of the fourth anniversary of the death of Citizen President Mama Mobutu Sese Seko. Tomorrow, Mr Kolingba is scheduled to return to Banjui, the capital of his country. The two heads of state will of course hold talks on bilateral cooperation. [passage indistinct]

LIBERIA

DOE APPOINTS NEW AGRICULTURAL MINISTER, OTHERS

AB202005 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Mr (Alfred Fomoyah) has been appointed minister of agriculture by Head of State CIC Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council, PRC. Mr (Fomoyah), who served as deputy minister of agriculture for administration, succeeds Maj Alfred Suah, who was relieved of his position yesterday by head of state Doe for his failure to adequately pursue the agricultural programs of the PRC government.

In a letter to Minister (Fomoyah), the commander in chief hoped he would perform his duties with dedication and loyalty in the best interest of the PRC government and the Liberian people.

Meanwhile, Maj James Coleman has been appointed deputy agriculture minister for administration to replace Captain (Fomoyah). Major Coleman was a member of the special military tribunal set up by the PRC to try former officials of the last government shortly after the April 12 revolution last year. He was later detained along with Brig Gen Frank Senkpeni, former chairman of the special military tribunal, and Col Samuel B. Taylor, also a member of the tribunal. Major Coleman was among 19 political detainees released by the head of state last September.

MALI

PLANNING MINISTER ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASES

AB201826 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The prices of oil products have been increased beginning today, Tuesday, 20 October. Minister of Planning Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani gives the following details:

[Begin recording] Following the increase in oil prices announced by the Ivorian Refining Company on 11 August 1981 and by the African Refining Company on 1 July and 7 September 1981, the joint meeting of the Central Executive Bureau and the government on Monday, 19 October 1981, at the People's Hall examined the report made by the National Commission on Prices and adopted the following new prices of oil products -- taking effect on Tuesday, 20 October 1981:

Premium grade oil: 560 Malian francs a liter;
regular grade: 520 Malian francs a liter;
kerosene: 435 Malian francs a liter;
gas-oil: 365 Malian francs a liter;
diesel oil: 255 Malian francs a liter; and
fuel oil: 190 Malian francs a liter. [end recording]

FRANCE'S PENNE ARRIVES IN BAMAKO FOR TALKS

AB201318 Paris AFP in French 0814 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Bamako, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African affairs, arrived in Bamako on Monday evening to begin a 3-day visit to Mali.

He was accompanied notably by Mrs Edwige Avice, French minister delegate for youth and sports, and was welcomed by Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Gerard Serre, French ambassador to Mali, with whom were his aides.

Mr Penne, who was invited by Gen Moussa Traore, was carrying a message from President Francois Mitterrand to the Malian president.

The Elysee adviser disclosed that during the visit he will discuss Franco-Malian cooperation and France's position toward the OAU.

He recalled that France is ready to increase the part of its gross national product that goes to aid the poorest countries. The president of the republic -- who was for a long period secretary general of the Socialist Farty -- the socialist party and government are in solidarity with the poorest countries. It is therefore normal that France's international politics are geared toward the same direction.

Mrs Edwige Avice declared for her part that she hoped to hold talks with Malian officials on problems of sports politics and youth which, through cooperation, connect France and Mali indirectly.

Mr Penne will be received by the Malian president. He will also meet with members of the government and will visit Mopti and Tombouctou during his stay.

Meets With President

AB201810 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Guy Penne, special adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand, who arrived in Bamako yesterday, was received this morning by President Moussa Traore. "There are now more reasons for greater cooperation between the new French Government and Mali." These words, expressed by Mr Penne during the audience, indicate the bright prospects for Mali-France cooperation. Also, the feeling of comfort expressed by the head of state while receiving -- as he himself put it -- "the representative of a great country" with which Mali shares common and privileged interests, is proof of the excellent relations between France and Africa and Mali's desire to strengthen its cooperation with France. In addition to the friendship and historical bonds between France and Mali, the discussions centered on the policy of the new French Government which favors the Third World and which reflects the profound aspirations of African people; the international political situation marked by hotbeds of tension; Mali's stance on major African issues; and the goals Mali has set for its economic development.

The talk, held in a very friendly atmosphere, took place in the presence of Gerard Serre, French ambassador to Mali; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and Moulaye Haidara, presidential adviser on diplomatic issues, and our ambassador to Paris. After the audience, Mr Penne made the following statement to Lamine Coulibaly:

[Begin recording] [Penne] I am very happy about my meeting with the president, to whom I delivered a written message from President Francois Mitterrand. The audience was quite long, as you must have known. During the audience, we discussed Mali-France cooperation at all levels. We also discussed the world political situation in general and the situation in Africa in particular. I believe that President Moussa Traore is a young wiseman, because he has clear views on the issues of Western Sahara, Namibia, and Chad. In this regard, he views are similar to President Mitterrand's.

[Question] What exactly resulted from your talks on bilateral relations between Mali and France?

[Answer] I think that both presidents will meet within a month in Paris during the French president's summit meeting with 18 African heads of state.

Our bilateral relations, which are marked by great mutual understanding, are based on the friendship and historical bonds between our two peoples who share common interests. If today one of the two countries is richer than the other, things might change some day. And if we give (?assistance) today, it must not be considered as a special gesture by France. For we are preparing for the future and we are working in the interest of our two countries. [end recording]

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI LEAVES FOR CANCUN CONFERENCE

AB201555 Lagos International Service in English 1330 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has left Lagos for Cancun, Mexico, to attend the North-South summit conference tomorrow. He will later stop over in Dakar, Senegal. The president is being accompanied to the meeting by three ministers, four special advisers and some members of the National Assembly.

President Shehu Shagari is due back in Lagos on Sunday.

SENEGAL

DETAILS OF DIOUF'S TALKS IN BAHRAIN REPORTED

AB201236 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] President Abdou Diouf this morning arrived in the Bahraini capital, Manama, on the second leg of his tour of the countries of the Gulf. Let us immediately join our correspondent in Bahrain.

[Begin correspondent recording] The end of the head of state's visit to Bahrain was marked this evening by the publication of a joint communique giving the highlights of the results of the talks held and the topics discussed [word indistinct]. The president of the republic was guest of honor at a dinner hosted by His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. This dinner was also attended by the commander in chief of the armed forces as well as the members of the government and the diplomatic corps.

President Abdou Diouf later gave a press conference during which he recalled Senegal's position on several international issues. In his preliminary remarks, he underlined the warm reception accorded him by his host during this first visit to Bahrain -- a visit which afforded him the opportunity to hold fruitful and thorough discussions concerning bilateral cooperation and major international problems. The identity of views which merged from these discussions, said the head of state, demonstrated the desire of the two countries to broaden and to deepen the fruitful relations existing between them. The results achieved are satisfactory, he said, adding that efforts should be made by both parties to consolidate and perpetuate these relations through the judicial framework proposed by Senegal, which also submitted some draft agreements to Bahrain.

According to the joint communique, the Senegalese president and his highness the amir of the State of Bahrain held discussions which were also attended by the members of both delegations. These discussion, which took place in a frank and cordial atmosphere, centered on current international problems, as well as on the ways and means of strengthening the bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries, particularly in the economic, cultural and social fields. The two delegations first of all reviewed the situation in the Islamic world in general and the Middle East in particular. In this connection, they expressed their conviction that the Middle East situation is the result of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy in the region and that no just and lasting peace can be achieved in this part of the world unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem and recognizes the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, of which the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative, especially the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. In the same spirit, the two parties condemned Israel's policy in the occupied territories, particularly the search operations being carried out in the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, the two parties reaffirmed the need to safeguard this region from the rivalries of the superpowers. In this regard, they expressed their conviction that the safeguarding of peace and security in the Gulf is the sole responsibility of the countries of this region.

In this connection, the Bahraini side explained the reasons for the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The Senegalese side expressed happiness about the creation of this council, which is a fine instrument of cooperation between the peoples of the region. Both parties also expressed total support for Arab-African cooperation in all fields. In this regard, they reaffirmed the need to revive the Arab-African dialogue in the interest of the Arab and African countries. The two parties reiterated their condemnation of South Africa's policy of racial segregation and renewed their total support for the African peoples' struggle for independence, particularly the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. They condemned racist South Africa's repeated armed attacks against the countries in the area. They reaffirmed their support for the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of the Islamic nation and the countries and peoples of the Third World. The two parties also reiterated their support for the principles of the United Nations and the efforts it is making to ensure the establishment of a just and lasting international peace. They again proclaimed their support for the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this regard, they expressed their conviction that it is necessary to increase the UN's effectiveness in the settlement of problems pertaining to world peace and security, especially the problems of the Middle East, Afghanistan and Namibia.

Concerning the bilateral relations between the two counteies, the Republic of Senegal and the State of Bahrain decided to strengthen their cooperation in the economic, financial, commercial, cultural and tourism fields. The two heads of state therefore agreed on the need to open negotiations as soon as possible between the competent services of both countries with a view to concluding a trade agreement, an air traffic agreement, a cultural agreement and a protocol on exchanges in the field of tourism. His highness the amir of Bahrain was informed about Senegal's economic situation and expressed appreciation for the very great efforts the Senegalese Government is making to ensure the country's economic and social development in justice, peace and stability.

His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, expressed very great interest in Bahrain's experience, especially in the banking and financial fields. The two countries agreed to develop an active and mutually beneficial cooperation in these fields. The discussions took place in a spirit of mutual understanding which enabled the two delegations to not their identity of views on all the problems discussed.

The Senegalese head of state, at the end of his visit, expressed very sincere thanks to his highness the amir of Bahrain and his government and people for the particularly warm and brotherly reception accorded him and the members of his entourage. His excellency the president of the Republic of Senegal invited his highness the amir of Bahrain to pay an official visit to Senegal. This invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The head of state will leave Bahrain tomorrow morning at 1000 local time or 0700 Dakar time for a 2-day visit to Doha, capital of Qatar. [end recording]

ANGOLA

MAPUTO REPORTS NEW SOUTH AFRICA INCURSION

EA202244 Maputo Domestic Services in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda: Forces of the South African regime have again occupied Ngiva, the capital of Cunene in southern Angola, with air and artillery support. The towns of Xangongo and Mongue were also violently bombed by the invading forces, which destroyed hospitals, government buildings and schools, according to the Angolan daily, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, special units of the South African forces mined roads, destroyed vehicles and killed defenseless people in the south of Cunene.

DOS SANTOS CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO HUNGARY

For reportage, including activities, dinner toast, and joint communique, of Dos Santos' visit to Hungary, see the Hungary section, pages F 1 through 7, of the 15 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NAMIBIA

RSA'S BOTHA, OTHERS ARRIVE IN WINDHOEK 19 OCT

AB190750 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Windhoek, 19 Oct (AFP) -- South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha arrived here Sunday for talks today with internal (Pretoria-backed) political leaders on the future of the territory.

He was met by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, Namibian Administrator-General Danie Hough and Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, commander of the South African forces in Namibia fighting black nationalist guerrillas.

The talks come 10 days before a visit here by representatives of the five-nation western contact group who are trying to settle the Namibian conflict.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF SPOKESMAN DENIES RETAKING ANGOLAN TOWNS

LD201336 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Press reports from Angola indicate that South African troops have retaken three southern Angolan towns in southern Cunene province and are still occupying large areas of the country. South African Defense Force [SADF] media liaison officer, Commander (Tim Crano) replies to these allegations:

[Begin recording] I think this is an [word indistinct] a desperate effort to once again blame the SADF for the dire position in Angola. It is a well-known fact that the civil war in Angola was not going at all well for the MPLA government and a scapegoat had to be found. The SADF has repeatedly said it is not occupying any villages in Angola and it has no reason to occupy towns and villages. [end recording]

CONTINUED BUILDUP OF ARMED FORCES PLANNED

AB190936 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Oct (AFP) -- South Africa will continue to build-up its armed forces as long as the country is threatened by the Soviets and their surrogates, Prime Minister Pieter Botha said yesterday.

In an interview on state television, Mr Botha also said that while terrorists continue to sow discord and commit acts of sabotage, South Africa will continue expanding and strengthening its defence force.

While good sense fails to prevail, the defence force has to provide barrier to protect the people of the country as they strive to find equitable solutions to complex problems, he said.

The forces are one of the most important symbols of the South African nationhood, he said.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in the same broadcast that he had tremendous confidence in the ability of the defence force to ward off any threat ranging from insurgency to conventional warfare.

NATIONAL PARTY ENDORSES PARTITIONING OF NAMIBIA

LD201258 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The head committee of the South-West Africa National Party has endorsed the concept of partitioning South-West Africa/Namibia into two or more units. In a statement issued in Windhoek today, the leader of the party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the committee felt that after partition a confederation or federation between the units could be considered. South-West Africa has 11 ethnic groups.

ZIMBABWE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALAGASY

LD210425 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Malagasy Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from today. The Malagasy Government confirmed this in a statement issued in Antananarivo today. It said both governments share the desire to develop and improve firm and mutually advantageous links of friendship and cooperation. Diplomatic relations between the two countries will be based on the principles of the Organization of African Unity, the support for the total liberation of Africa, nonalignment, the right of people to self-determination and respect for the sovereignty of states.